



Daily Report

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NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

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General

Reportage on World Law Conference Continues

Yang Shangkun Speaks

OW2404052990 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0716 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, 23 Apr (XINHUA)—President Yang Shangkun made an important speech at the 14th Conference on World Law, which opened at the Great Hall of the People this morning.

He said: Law should serve peace and development, and it is the demand of the times and the aspiration of the people the world over that peace should replace war, and development should replace poverty.

He said: "International law should play an important role in creating a peaceful and beautiful new world."

He said: Safeguarding world peace is the objective that people the world over strive to achieve, and peace-loving forces in the world have made unremitting efforts in this endeavor. Preserving a peaceful and stable international environment is the prerequisite for international economic construction, social development, and mutual friendship and cooperation.

Yang Shangkun said: Significant changes are taking place in the world today. While certain conflicts have been alleviated, certain other conflicts have sharpened, and the world is still beset with upheavals. Combating hegemonism and preserving world peace remain issues of paramount importance confronting people throughout the world. We believe that as long as people work hard together a relatively long period of peace is still possible.

Yang Shangkun said: Development is also a major historical problem confronting the world. The current international economic situation, especially the economic situation in developing countries, is worrisome. Many developing countries are still plagued by the agony of hunger, poverty, unemployment, increasingly heavier foreign debts, and deterioration of the environment. If developing countries are unable to achieve economic development and have social stability, the prosperity of developed countries cannot last long.

He said: "Today when countries are increasingly dependent on each other, the solution of problems related to world development requires their joint efforts, and restructuring of irrational international economic relations and solution of the developing countries' actual problems and special needs should serve as the basis in the quest for common development and prosperity. Developed countries also have a special responsibility in this regard."

Yang Shangkun pointed out: The international community is in reality composed of sovereign countries with

different social systems, different ideologies, and different cultures and traditions. This being the case, correct policy decisions by statesmen and active participation by jurists are essential for the continuous development of friendly relations among all countries. Interstate contacts should be based on the basic norms governing international relations and on the universally acknowledged principles of international law. Differences and disputes between states should be settled through peaceful means.

He said: The Chinese Government has always stood for the five principles governing international relations, namely mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, mutual noninterference in internal affairs, equality and reciprocity, and peaceful coexistence. We believe that, so long as countries in the world observe these principles, they can coexist on friendly terms and a new international political and economic order in line with the fundamental interests of all countries can be established.

He said: This conference of jurists of various countries to discuss and study legal issues of common concern is of great significance. We believe that it will play a positive role in enhancing the development and propagation of international law, in promoting ties among people in jurist circles and understanding among people of all countries in the world, and in promoting international contacts and cooperation.

He said: The Chinese people are now embarked on the great cause of socialist modernization. Our cause has withstood severe tests and we have achieved great successes known to the whole world. We have found the way—one which is compatible with China's situation—to build a socialist society with distinctive Chinese characteristics; and we will adhere to this course firmly.

Yang Shangkun reiterated: "China will continue to uphold its independent and peaceful foreign policy, and is ready to develop friendly relations and cooperation with all countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, and to contribute positively to world peace and development."

World Law Center President Speaks

OW2304192590 Beijing XINHUA in English
0630 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA)—"World Peace Through Law Center" President Charles Rhyne said here today that law should serve the world peace and development.

Rhyne made the remark in his a speech at the opening ceremony of the 14th Conference on the Law of the World held in the Great Hall of the People.

He said that by the work in this conference and by future efforts together through the center, "we can help turn the greatest desire and dream of humankind for 'law for world peace and development' from dream into reality."

Rhyne added that the fairness and just reason which are embodied in the rule of law must undergird the future of the operations of the world community as it moves forward rapidly to cooperative enterprises which can bring prosperity to peoples of all nations by insuring a fair sharing of the transnational markets of today and tomorrow.

To prove this view, Rhyne cited the successful launching by China on April 7, 1990, of an American made telecommunications satellite into space orbit.

He pointed out, however, that the need for world-wide current and future legal cooperation to produce the needed rules of law to aid the world community to operate peacefully is only the beginning. "The quest must continue to meet the oft expressed goals of law professionals helping produce a sound and peaceful law system for the interdependent world community."

Addressing the more than 1,500 delegates from 65 countries and regions to the gathering, he said that "though we come from many nations and have many differences in language, race, creed and governmental structures, we come here as members of the big family of law professionals from throughout the earth. We have in common a belief in the principles and institutions of the rule of law as the concept which can meet the greatest need of our day 'law for world peace and development.'"

Not long ago, he said, the United Nations adopted a resolution declaring 1990-1999 as the "United Nations Decade of International Law." The purpose of this "decade" is to help strengthen the rule of law in international relations and thus promote greater acceptance of, and respect for, its principle and its institutions. He said he has "applauded" the adoption.

He said that we meet at the most unpredicted, unpredictable, challenging and opportunistic time in the world history and in the history of the rule of law. It requires the law professionals broaden their field of effort to provide the law requirements of today's almost inextricably intertwined world community."

Panel Discussions Begin

*OW2304194290 Beijing XINHUA in English
1410 GMT 23 Apr 90*

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA)—Participants at the Beijing international law conference started their panel discussions in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon.

Open topics of the 21 panels for the participants from over 60 countries and regions include world peace and development through law, international terrorism and energy law.

Many of the speakers at the panels believed the issue of world peace and development through law is one which deserves world attention.

The settlement of the major issues of world peace and development, including problems of the environment, population, food, energy, scientific development and the oceans should be based on international law and cooperation among all countries, they agreed.

Meanwhile, a senior Chinese police officer said that China is absolutely opposed to terrorism and has taken tough actions to prevent international terrorists from inciting terrorist incidents in China or making China a base for terrorist activities.

At a panel discussion Liu Wen, director of the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) of the Ministry of Public Security, said that China attaches great importance to the fight against terrorism.

China has already taken measures to deal with all kinds of possible terrorist activities during the 11th Asian Games, to be held in Beijing in September, he said.

He revealed no details of the measures, but pronounced that he was optimistic about the safety of the athletes and other visitors.

Games Security Measures Announced

*OW2304135490 Beijing XINHUA in English
1230 GMT 23 Apr 90*

["Measures Taken To Guarantee Safety of Asiad"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA)—A senior Chinese police officer said here today that China has already taken measures to deal with any kind of possible terrorist activity during the 11th Asian Games, to be held in Beijing in September.

Liu Wen, director of the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) of the Ministry of Public Security, said this at a panel discussion on the fight against international terrorism of the Beijing world law conference now being held here.

Liu, who is also head of Interpol-China, revealed no details of the measures, but pronounced himself optimistic about the safety of the athletes and visitors.

The 11th Asiad is to be held in the Chinese capital from September 22. All of the 39 members of the Asian Olympic Committee have expressed the desire to attend.

Action Against Terrorism Viewed

*HK2304145590 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 1007 GMT 23 Apr 90*

[Report by Wei Xiang (0251 5046): "Chinese Police Reveals Their Position on Anti-Terrorism for the First Time"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Excerpts] Beijing 23 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—China is absolutely opposed to terrorism and has taken tough actions to prevent international terrorists

from inciting terrorist incidents in China or making China a base for terrorist activities, a senior Chinese policeman said here today.

Speaking at a panel discussion on anti-terrorism at the ongoing Beijing Conference on Law of the World, Liu Wen, Director of the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) of the Ministry of Public Security, said that China attaches great importance to the fight against terrorism. [passage omitted]

At the same time, he pointed out that various signs show that international terrorist activities are infiltrating China in various ways, and some international terrorists have attempted to attack diplomats and foreign embassies stationed in China, or to hijack aircraft inside China and to resort to terrorist action against foreign heads of state visiting China.

Liu Wen said that the rise in the incidences of international terrorist activities by a wide margin falls markedly out of line with the increasingly relaxed international situation.

He believed that the chief cause leading to the aggravation of international terrorist phenomenon lies in the failure of the international community in adopting harmonious and unanimous effective measures against international terrorist activities, especially failure in adopting unanimous sanctions against terrorism with government support.

Regarding this, China calls for relevant international organizations and conferences to list international terrorist activities as an important topic for in-depth exploration, while strictly performing their obligations in the treaty. Police of all countries should closely cooperate in antiterrorist activities.

In his speech delivered today, Liu Wen has also expounded China's understanding of international terrorism. He pointed out that it is utterly wrong to confuse the struggle for national emancipation with international terrorism, and even to openly label such struggle as "international terrorism."

Wan Li, Officials Meet Delegates

OW2304192890 Beijing XINHUA in English
1422 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA)—Wan Li, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met with the foreign delegates to the ongoing world law conference here this evening at the Great Hall of the People.

The guests included Charles Rhyne, president of the World Peace Through Law Center, Jose Maria Ruda, president of the International Court of Justice, and chief justices and jurists, and noted law professors and lawyers from more than 30 countries.

"Peace, development and environmental protection are the three tasks facing China and all other countries worldwide," Wan Li said.

He also noted that China started its reforms and opening to the outside world in late 1978, and has focussed its energy on economic development ever since.

"In the process of China's development," Wan Li said, "China needs not only a peaceful international environment, but a stable domestic political situation as well, and all this can only be realized through law."

China has strengthened its construction of democracy and the legal system at home to promote the development of stability, while internationally it has strengthened its cooperation with the legal community of every country so as to speed up the establishment of a peaceful international situation.

Charles Rhyne said that he completely agreed with Wan's views.

Also present at the meeting were Chinese Vice-Premier Wu Xueqian, Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Xi Zhongxun and Wang Hanbin, President of China's Supreme People's Court Ren Jianxin, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Ma Wenrui and Chinese Minister of Justice Cai Cheng.

After the meeting a reception was given for all the delegates to the conference from 65 countries and regions by Ren Jianxin, who is also chairman of the China Organizing Committee for the conference.

Spokeswoman Views Opposition to Democracy Ship

OW2304151390 Beijing XINHUA in English
1120 GMT 19 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 19 (XINHUA)—China firmly opposes any state, region, organization or individual providing support and facilities to the ship "Goddess of Democracy", whose activities are aimed at subverting the Chinese Government, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokeswoman said today.

The "Goddess of Democracy" is one of the instruments of the reactionary organization "Front for Democracy in China," whose activities aim to subvert the Chinese Government, spokeswoman Li Jinhua said at a news briefing here this afternoon.

"We believe that countries friendly towards China will not support the activities of the ship," she said in response to a question.

Any support to the reactionary organization's subversive broadcast to China's mainland from the country's coastal waters or high seas violates the norms governing international relations and relevant stipulations in the international law, the spokeswoman said.

"It is something we cannot tolerate," she said.

Beijing Hires 2,000 New Policemen for Games

OW2204112390 Beijing Television Service in Mandarin
1300 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Announcer-read video report from the "Night News" program]

[Text] [Video opens with a pan shot of a large hall with rows of policemen in uniform sitting and listening to an unidentified officer speaking]

In order to ensure the stability of the social order in the capital and make the Asian Games a complete success, the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau, with the approval of the Beijing Municipal Government, has recruited more than 2,200 new cadres and policemen. Today, these new cadres and policemen have put on their new uniforms. They were selected on the basis of merit from among more than 18,000 applicants representing all walks of life. Some of them left their high-pay jobs in joint ventures, while others bid farewell to their comfortable working environment in order to voluntarily dedicate themselves to the cause of public security. Starting tomorrow, they will receive professional and moral education designed for the people's police, and broaden their professional and legal knowledge needed for doing security work during the Asian Games. They will then receive some practical training and begin their security jobs for the Asian Games.

Mongolia To Participate in Asian Games

OW2104182990 Beijing XINHUA in English
0641 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, April 21 (XINHUA)—Mongolia will send a 100-110 member contingent for the 11th Asian Games in Beijing this September, it was announced here on Friday.

According to the Mongolian Olympic Committee, the delegation will include 60 athletes. They will compete in track and field, wrestling, boxing, judo, cycling, shooting, weightlifting and archery.

Mongolia did not participate in the last Asian games in Seoul in 1981.

UN Food, Agriculture Organization Conference Opens

Yang Shangkun Urges Ties

OW2304155890 Beijing XINHUA in English
1147 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun has called on the Asian and Pacific countries to co-operate in agricultural development so as to solve the food problem in the region.

The president made the call this morning at the 20th session of the regional conference for Asia and the

Pacific of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), which opened here today.

He said that since agriculture holds a crucial position in most of the Asian and the Pacific countries' national economies, agriculture should be an important part of such regional co-operation.

Asia and the Pacific is a region with a large population and relatively limited agricultural resources, where serious hunger and malnutrition still exist and many people are still short of food, clothing and shelter. Therefore, he said, the further development of agriculture is an urgent and difficult task.

Yang said, "we are of the view that countries in this region, regardless of the differences in their social systems and development, should sincerely co-operate on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence."

He went on: "We hold that the existing co-operation agencies in Asia and the Pacific should play the role of a bridge in promoting co-operation. And in this case, the FAO is in a position to make greater contributions. China will support all efforts aimed at strengthening economic ties in Asia and the Pacific and the realization of common development and prosperity."

President Yang told the delegates that the Chinese Government has always attached great importance to agricultural development and has all along given top priority to agriculture in developing the national economy.

Recently, he said, "we launched another campaign to mobilize all walks of life, including the central and local governments, to support agriculture. The state and local authorities have all increased their inputs into agriculture and carried out extensive farmland capital construction. Efforts are being made to increase the contribution of science and technology to further develop agriculture."

Tian Jiyun Meets Director General

OW2304163990 Beijing XINHUA in English
1405 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun met this evening with Edouard Saouma, director-general of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and heads of delegations here at the FAO's regional conference for Asia and the Pacific.

Tian explained about China's agricultural development in the past decade. He said there exist promising prospects for agricultural development in the region since agriculture plays an important role in most of the Asian and Pacific countries. The FAO can promote South-South cooperation in this respect, he mentioned.

Saouma informed the Chinese vice-premier of the proceedings of the current FAO regional conference for Asia and the Pacific. He said China's per-ha grain output is of

a very high level as the country now produces more than 400 million tons of grain a year with merely 100 million ha of farmland.

In spite of its large population, Saouma said, China does not have to buy grain from the international market. This itself is a great contribution to a solution to the world's food problems, he said.

Agriculture Minister He Kang and two vice-ministers were also present at the meeting.

Soviet Union

Reportage Continues on Li Peng's Four-Day Visit

Commentary Views Visit

OW2304233490 *Beijing in Russian to the USSR*
1900 GMT 19 Apr 90

[XINHUA Commentary: Li Peng's Visit to the USSR Is of Great Significance]

[Text] Li Peng, Premier of the PRC State Council, will fly from Beijing to Moscow on 23 April for an official visit. This is the first visit by a Chinese premier to the Soviet Union in more than 25 years since Premier Zhou Enlai's visit to the Soviet Union in November 1964. It is also a new step in the path of developing goodneighborly and friendly relations after the normalization of relations between the two major neighboring countries was realized last May in Beijing. The visit is of great significance for preserving peace in Asia and throughout the world.

During the visit, a broad and comprehensive exchange of views will be held between Premier Li Peng and President Mikhail Gorbachev and other Soviet leaders on bilateral relations and important international issues that are of mutual interest.

The Chinese and Soviet sides attach great significance to Li Peng's visit. On 27 March in an interview with a Soviet journalist, Li Peng expressed the hope that the visit will serve as an impetus to the development of relations between the two countries in various fields. On 4 April, Li Peng once again expressed China's readiness to further develop relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence in the spheres of politics, economics, culture, science, and education. The development of Chinese-Soviet relations of good-neighborliness and friendship not only corresponds with the interests of the peoples of both countries, but also serves the cause of peace in Asia and all over the world, Li Peng noted.

Speaking at his first press conference in the capacity of first president of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev called the forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union of Premier of the PRC State Council Li Peng a major event that will impart new dynamics to mutual relations taking shape after his visit to China last year. We highly value

these relations, cherish them, and will do everything to ensure their progress, he added.

Last May, after Mikhail Gorbachev arrived in Beijing and shook hands with Chairman Deng Xiaoping, China and the Soviet Union, which share a common border of more than 7,000 kilometers, took a new path towards putting an end to the past and opening up a new future. Both countries decided to establish new interstate relations on the basis of the five principles of coexistence. These differ from both the relations of confrontation of the sixties as well as the bloc relations of the fifties.

During the past year, relations between the two countries developed in a normal and stable way. Changes in the international situation did not influence the aspiration of the two countries to further promote the development of mutual relations. As Li Peng, premier of the PRC State Council, correctly said: Relations between China and the Soviet Union are developing for the better.

The exchange of visits between representatives in various spheres expanded and their level rose. Last year Anatoliy Lukyanov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet and current chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, visited China. Peng Chong, deputy chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress, will make a return visit to the Soviet Union. Tian Jiyun, deputy premier of the PRC State Council, visited the Soviet Union last year. The ministers of foreign affairs of the two countries also met in Paris and New York and exchanged views on international problems representing common interest and on questions of relations between the two countries. An exchange of visits between responsible party officials and visits between the two countries' leaders of trade unions, women's federations, and Communist Youth Leagues also took place.

Economic ties and trade between the two countries expanded further. The Soviet Union has already become China's fifth major trading partner. The trade turnover between the two countries in 1988 amounted to \$2.5 billion. In 1989 it increased to over \$3 billion. This year a further increase is expected. Local and border trade are developing rapidly. The overall volume of these two forms of trade in 1989 reached \$540 million. By the end of last September both sides had already provided one another access to five ports and one railroad in the Far Eastern region to facilitate bilateral trade. By December 1989 China and the Soviet Union had already signed 95 contract and service agreements and 14 joint enterprise contracts. The total value of the contracts surpassed \$240 million.

The development of mutually beneficial economic and trade ties between China and the Soviet Union has broad prospects. Cooperation and exchanges between the two countries in the spheres of science and technology, culture, and education are implemented in accordance with an agreed-upon plan.

The visit of Li Peng, premier of the PRC State Council, to the Soviet Union, will undoubtedly further promote

the development of goodneighborly and friendly relations between the two countries and friendship between the peoples of the two countries and will inject a fresh and vital force into the equal and mutually beneficial cooperation of the two countries.

USSR Official Views Visit

OW2304194690 Beijing in English to East and South Africa 1700 GMT 22 Apr 90

[Text] A senior Soviet official said: Chinese Premier Li Peng's forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union has great political and economic significance.

In an exclusive interview with Radio Beijing, Vice Minister of the Soviet External Liaison E.J. Osadchuk [as heard] said that Soviet-Chinese economic cooperation and trade has been a very important part of the Soviet external economic relations. He said: The bilateral trade volume between the two countries has increased 13 times in the nine years ending 1989. He said: Soviet-Chinese trade relations are based on mutually complementary mechanism. The Soviet official said: Premier Li Peng's visit to the Soviet Union will greatly promote bilateral economic and technological cooperation.

Li Peng Departs for Moscow

OW2304171290 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Premier Li Peng, his wife Zhu Lin, and their party left Beijing for Moscow by special plane this morning. Premier Li Peng is on a four-day official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

This is the first visit to the Soviet Union by a Chinese premier since the late Premier Zhou Enlai visited the country in 1964.

Those who saw the premier off at the airport include Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee; Vice Premiers Yao Yilin and Wu Xueqian; Xi Zhongxun, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee; Luo Gan, secretary general of the State Council; and General Chi Haotian, chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA]. They expressed the hope that Premier Li Peng's visit to the Soviet Union would be a success. Vorobyov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy in Beijing, also saw the premier off at the airport.

Among those accompanying the premier on the visit to the Soviet Union are Foreign Minister Qian Qichen; Tomur Dawamat, chairman of the People's Government of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region; Gan Ziyu, vice minister of the State Planning Commission; Yuan Mu, director of the Research Office of the State Council; General Xu Xin, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese PLA; special assistant Yang Dezhong; Liu Shuqing, director of the Foreign Affairs Office of the State

Council; Vice Foreign Minister Tian Zengpei; and Li Lanqing, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

Li Peng Arrives in Moscow

OW2304172290 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Premier Li Peng, his wife Zhu Lin, and their party arrived at the Vnukovo No. 2 airport in Moscow by special plane at 1730 Beijing summer time [0830 GMT], after an eight and one half-hour flight. On hand at the airport to meet them were Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Mrs. Ryzhkov; Foreign Minister Shevardnadze and Mrs. Shevardnadze; and other Soviet government officials. A grand welcome ceremony was held at the airport, the band played both the Chinese and the Soviet national anthems, and Premier Li Peng (?saluted) the Soviet military flag [xiang su lian jun qi zhi yi] and reviewed the Soviet Army honor guard, accompanied by Chairman Ryzhkov.

Also on hand at the airport to meet them were Yu Hongliang, Chinese ambassador to the Soviet Union, and his wife; Chinese Embassy staff members; and representatives of Chinese organizations and Chinese students in the Soviet Union.

Premier Li Peng issued a written statement at the airport in Moscow. Li Peng said: General Secretary Gorbachev's visit to China in May last year has normalized the Chinese-Soviet relations. In the past year, the two sides, working in the spirit of the Chinese-Soviet joint communique, have developed their relations in the political, economic, trade, scientific and technological, cultural, educational and other fields.

He said: The purpose of my current visit is to continue to promote the progress.

Li Peng said: The Chinese side has always devoted itself to maintaining and developing friendly and cooperative relations with all countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. There exists a traditional friendship between Chinese people and Soviet people, and there are good prospects for the development of relations between the two great socialist neighbors—China and the Soviet Union. We believe that the improvement of the Chinese-Soviet relations not only conforms to the fundamental interests of the peoples of the two countries, but also is conducive to peace and development in Asia and in the world as a whole. I would like to take this opportunity to pay my highest respects to Moscow residents and to the great Soviet people.

First Round of Talks Held

OW2304152090 Beijing XINHUA in English 1458 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Moscow, April 23 (XINHUA)—Visiting Chinese Premier Li Peng and Soviet Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov started their first round of talks this afternoon at the Kremlin's Ekaterina Hall.

When the doors of both sides of the hall opened, Ryzhkov walked in from the left door to welcome Premier Li entering from the other. The two premiers of the neighboring socialist countries shook hands and stood shoulder to shoulder smiling to pose for cameramen to take photos.

Talks then began in the magnificent hall with gilded lamps and doors.

Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and his counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze also took part in the talks.

The talks are expected to last for two hours.

Premier Li Peng arrived here at noon for a four-day official visit to the country.

First Round of Talks Ends

OW2304202490 Beijing XINHUA in English
1955 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Moscow April 23 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng and Soviet Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov ended their first round of formal talks of about two hours this afternoon at the Kremlin's Ekaterina Hall.

The talks proceeded in a friendly and realistic atmosphere.

Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze took part in the talks.

Premier Li Peng arrived here this noon for a four-day official visit to the Soviet Union, the first Chinese premier to visit the country in 26 years.

Ryzhkov expressed his heart-felt welcome to Premier Li on behalf of the Soviet Government at the start of the talks.

He said that Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to China last May played an important role in the development of relations between the two countries, which is known to all as "ending the past and opening up the future."

He added that Premier Li's current visit to the Soviet Union will certainly further push forward the development of bilateral relations between the two countries.

Premier Li extended his thanks for the hospitality showed by Premier Ryzhkov and the Soviet Government.

He said that since the Sino-Soviet summit last May, the bilateral relations have really ended the past and opened up the future. Such relations have been developed to a new level, the premier added.

Premier Li said the purpose of his current visit is to further push forward the relations between the two countries, work out details of the friendly cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic,

trade, scientific and technological fields and strive for the furthering of the friendly relations between the two countries and two peoples.

The Chinese premier said, "the Chinese Government is concerned about developing neighborly relations with the Soviet Union. Ours are two big countries with a common border of over 7,000 kilometers. The friendly ties between the two countries will have great significance to both sides and to peace and development in the world."

Premier Li also said that the political relations between the two countries are developing steadily. Border negotiations are continuing, and the two sides have reached an agreement on the guiding principle of reducing military forces along the border areas and strengthening trust in military field.

The Chinese Premier said either China or the Soviet Union has its strong points in economy, and each can complement the other. There are many areas the two sides can help and complement each other.

Generally speaking, Premier Li said, trade relations between the two countries are developing smoothly. If the two sides make joint efforts, bilateral trade, including trade in the border areas, will have a better prospect in the future.

He said China and the Soviet Union can develop economic and technological cooperation, including cooperation in labor, mutual purchase of patents and running joint-venture enterprises through various forms.

The two sides can also expand the exchange of personnel and improve transportation between them, he added.

The Soviet premier expressed his agreement to the idea of Premier Li that political ties between the two countries have made positive developments and their economies have factors of mutual complement for cooperation of various forms.

Ryzhkov said the two countries have a great potential in economic and technological cooperation. The two governments should learn from each other's strong points and open up new areas of cooperation.

He added the two sides can cooperate in energy, metallurgy, power, transportation, aviation, spaceflight, wood processing, agriculture, consumer goods and other fields.

The two sides also exchanged views on issues of common interest.

Talks Stress Greater Cooperation

OW2404083290 Beijing in Russian to the USSR
1900 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Our Moscow correspondent (Zhang Liang) reports that the first round of official talks between Li Peng, premier of the PRC State Council, and Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers,

began in the Kremlin on the afternoon of 23 April. Premier Li Peng said that after the Chinese-Soviet summit last May, the past was really closed and the future opened up in Chinese-Soviet relations and a new stage in their development began.

Premier Li Peng said that the Chinese Government is interested in developing goodneighborly relations with the Soviet Union. Premier Li Peng declared that political relations between the two countries are developing steadily, border talks are continuing, and agreement has already been reached on guiding principles for reducing armed forces of both sides along the Chinese-Soviet border and for strengthening confidence in the military sphere.

Premier Li Peng said: Both China and the Soviet Union have positive economic aspects, and they can complement each other in many fields. In general, trade relations between the two countries are developing successfully. In the future, trade between the two countries, particularly trade in border areas, will have even more favorable prospects for development if only both sides exert joint efforts in this direction.

Li Peng noted that China and the Soviet Union can develop bilateral economic and technical cooperation in many more forms, such as trade cooperation, purchase of patent licenses from one another, and establishment of joint enterprises. In order to satisfy the needs of cooperation that is expanding every day, both sides are increasing exchanges of personnel and are improving communications and transport conditions.

Chairman Nikolay Ryzhkov said: The potentials for economic and technical cooperation between our countries remain great. In order to better learn one another's positive aspects and open new spheres of cooperation, the governments of the two countries should cooperate in many spheres, such as energy, metallurgical industry, power engineering, transportation, aviation, cosmonautics, timber processing, agriculture, and production of consumer goods.

The sides also exchanged views on other questions of mutual interest.

Ryzhkov Views Bilateral Ties

*OW2304205090 Beijing XINHUA in English
2008 GMT 23 Apr 90*

[Text] Moscow, April 23 (XINHUA)—Soviet Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov tonight spoke highly of the improved bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and China.

Speaking at a banquet in honor of visiting Chinese Premier Li Peng given by the Soviet Government, Ryzhkov said that the two countries and peoples of the Soviet Union and China have deepened trust and understanding and widened the scale of their bilateral relations over the past year since Mikhail Gorbachev drew a new blueprint of Soviet-Chinese relations with the Chinese leaders last May.

"What we attach special importance to is the restoration and expansion of contacts between the Soviet Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party," he said.

"We are delighted that the Chinese people have scored achievements by hard work along the line of reform formulated at the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party," Ryzhkov said.

"We are confident that the Chinese people will be able to overcome all difficulties along the way forward and wish them success," he said.

Ryzhkov stressed that the Soviet-Chinese relations are based on respect for the other side's interests, consideration of the other side's special conditions, complete equality, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, recognition of each other's sovereignty and independence.

While developing the bilateral relations, the two countries wish not to deviate from the set line even on condition that the two have different views of certain issues, he said, adding that the development of cooperation between the two great peoples is by no means directed against any third country.

The Soviet premier agreed with Premier Li Peng that it is now time for the two countries to speed up the Sino-Soviet bilateral relations.

Ryzhkov Stresses High-Tech Ties

*OW2304205590 Beijing XINHUA in English
2011 GMT 23 Apr 90*

[Text] Moscow, April 23 (XINHUA)—Soviet Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov said tonight that the Soviet Union and China will cooperate in the fields of advanced technology and hi-tech including nuclear energy, aviation and space industries.

He made the remarks in his welcoming speech at the banquet tonight in honor of visiting Chinese Premier Li Peng.

Ryzhkov said that a long-term program for economic, scientific and technological cooperation covering this decade will be signed in the coming days. The program will benefit both sides in various fields of their national economy, he added.

He believed that there are great potentials both in good-neighborly relations and economic cooperation between the two socialist countries.

Li Peng Reiterates Peace Policy

*OW2304183590 Beijing XINHUA in English
0810 GMT 23 Apr 90*

[Text] Moscow, April 23 (XINHUA)—Visiting Chinese Premier Li Peng tonight reiterated that China pursues an independent foreign policy of peace.

In his speech delivered at a welcoming banquet here tonight hosted by the Soviet Government, Li Peng said, "it is worth noting that in international relations, there are frequent occurrences of pushing power politics, grossly interfering in the internal affairs of other nations and imposing one's own will upon others."

The world is undergoing a major change, Li said, adding that the situations in some countries and regions are turbulent.

Premier Li said, "regional conflicts continue unabated, and the economic gap between the North and the South is widening. All this has added destabilizing factors to the world situation."

In today's world, peace and development remain the irresistible trend of the times, Li said.

The Chinese premier called for concerted efforts of the people the world over to secure a relatively long period of peace in the world.

Regarding the five principles of peaceful coexistence as the general norms governing international relations, China stands for the establishment of a new international political and economic order based on these principles, Li said.

China is ready to establish and develop friendly relations and cooperation with the rest of the world, the Chinese premier added.

Li Peng Stresses Increasing Ties

OW2304180090 Beijing XINHUA in English
1735 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Moscow, April 23 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng said tonight China stands ready to tap the potentials for the development of Sino-Soviet cooperation to the full and make greater strides in developing the friendly cooperation.

Speaking at the welcoming banquet hosted by the Soviet Government here tonight, Premier Li said since the normalization of relations between China and the Soviet Union last May in Beijing, the state relations between the two countries have entered a new phase of development.

"We have noted with pleasure that, for nearly a year, marked progress has been achieved in our relations in the political, economic, trade, scientific-technological, cultural, educational and other fields, and that the areas of cooperation between the two countries have kept expanding," said the premier.

He also mentioned that the friendship between the two peoples is ever growing, and ties between the Chinese Communist Party and the Soviet Communist Party have also been restored.

He said all these are positive results brought about by the high-level meeting held last May.

His current visit here is "precisely aimed at advancing this process and promoting the continued development of Sino-Soviet relations," said Premier Li.

He said both China and the Soviet Union, linked by the same mountains and rivers, "are socialist countries undertaking reforms in the light of our respective national conditions."

The Chinese premier said Sino-Soviet relations have traversed a tortuous course and they have not come by easily.

"Therefore, we cherish a great deal what the two countries have achieved in this regard," the Chinese premier said.

Although China and the Soviet Union are different in their national conditions and in their views on certain issues, "disagreements between the two sides on certain matters should not impede the development of relations between the two states" as is rightly pointed out in the Sino-Soviet joint communique, Premier Li noted.

He said that through historical experience, "we have come to know clearly that only when built and developed on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence can the good-neighbourly and friendly relations between China and the Soviet Union serve the fundamental interests of the two peoples and contribute to peace and stability in Asia and the world at large."

He stressed, "we believe that so long as we firmly follow the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the spirit of the Sino-Soviet joint communique, our bilateral relations will certainly move ahead on a more healthy and stable course."

Li Peng Commends Soviets

OW2304180890 Beijing XINHUA in English
1737 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Moscow, April 23 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng said tonight that the Chinese people always cherished friendly sentiments towards the Soviet people and are confident that they can overcome the difficulties now confronting them.

Speaking at a welcoming banquet here tonight hosted by the Soviet Government, Premier Li said in the erstwhile years, the Chinese and Soviet people shared sympathy, support and traditional friendship.

"Even when our bilateral relations ran into difficulties, the Chinese people always cherished friendly sentiments towards the Soviet people and never forgot their support and help," the premier said.

He continued that the Chinese people are following with interest the developments in the Soviet Union.

The Chinese premier said the Soviet people have preserved the glorious tradition of the October Revolution, and in more than seven decades of their socialist revolution and construction, "the Soviet people have overcome numerous difficulties and obstacles in their steady advance."

"Therefore," Premier Li noted, "we are confident that they will certainly be able to overcome the difficulties now confronting them, solve the problems that have cropped up on the road of socialist reform and continue to score fresh successes."

Premier Li arrived here today to start a four-day official visit to the Soviet Union.

Li Peng Views Socialist Construction

OW2304182490 Beijing XINHUA in English
1749 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Moscow, April 23 (XINHUA)—Visiting Chinese Premier Li Peng today stressed the importance of the socialist road, the Communist Party's leadership, economic development and political stability.

In his speech at a welcoming banquet hosted by the Soviet Government tonight, Li Peng said, "the four decades of revolution and nation-building have brought it home to the Chinese people that the sustained, steady and coordinated development of China's economy can be ensured and a prosperous future created only when China, taking economic development as the central task, adheres to the socialist road, upholds the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, persists in deepening the reform and opening further to the outside world and consolidates the political stability and unity."

Referring to China's domestic situation, Premier Li said after more than a decade of reform and opening-up, China has doubled its GNP and national income and its economic strength has been enhanced and the people's livelihood improved, thus achieving the goal of the first step of China's development strategy.

"We will strive to redouble the GNP and accomplish the second step of our strategic goal" by the end of the century, Li added.

With a road of advance not all that smooth and difficulties and problems ahead, "we are now continuing our efforts to improve the economic environment, rectify the economic order and open further to the outside world while actively strengthening the building of socialist spiritual civilization and closing the ties between the Chinese Communist Party and the masses so as to ensure and promote the healthy advance of China's modernization drive," Li said.

Respects Paid To Lenin's Remains

OW2404110190 Beijing XINHUA in English
1004 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] Moscow, April 24 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng paid respects to Lenin's remains and laid a wreath at the Unknown Soldiers' Cemetery here this morning.

In a spring breeze, Premier Li walked towards the Lenin Mausoleum at one end of the Red Square in a solemn atmosphere. He presented to the mausoleum a wreath with the satin band bearing the words "To Great Vladimir I. Lenin—From Premier Li Peng of the Chinese State Council."

He then entered the mausoleum to pay his respects to the remains of Lenin, placed on public view in a crystal coffin in the mausoleum built of polished red and black stone.

On grand occasions, Soviet leaders review parade processions on the mausoleum.

Leaving the Lenin Mausoleum, Premier Li Peng went to the nearby Unknown Soldiers' Cemetery to lay a wreath there.

After the wreath was laid, a band played the national anthems of both countries.

Agreement on Reducing Border Troops

HK2404033490 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 0240 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Report by Chen Dawei (7115 1129 4850): "China and the Soviet Union Reach Agreement on Reducing Military Forces in Border Areas"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—This reporter has learned today that China and the Soviet Union have reached an agreement on reducing military forces in border areas and the guiding principle question of increasing confidence in the military field.

This was disclosed by Li Zhaoxing, director of the Chinese Foreign Ministry's Information Department, while giving an account of the talks between Premier Li Peng and Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at a press briefing held at 1900 local time today.

According to Li Zhaoxing, Li Peng said at the talks that Sino-Soviet political relations have developed steadily, border talks are in progress, and both sides have reached an agreement on reducing military forces in the Sino-Soviet border and the guiding principle question of increasing confidence in the military field.

Gorbachev Stresses 'Constant Dialogue'

OW2404103790 Beijing XINHUA in English
1016 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] Moscow, April 24 (XINHUA)—Soviet President and Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev met at Kremlin this morning with Li Peng, Chinese premier and member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party.

At the meeting, Li Peng, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, expressed thanks to the Soviet Government for inviting him to the Soviet Union.

Gorbachev said, "China is a big country. We need constant dialogue."

Present at the meeting were Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Yu Hongliang.

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and Soviet Ambassador to China Oleg Troyanovskiy were also present.

Assistant to the General Secretary Georgiy Shahnazarov was also present on the occasion.

After the meeting, Gorbachev and his wife, Raisa, entertained Li Peng and his wife, Zhu Lin, at a luncheon.

Editorial Views Visit

HK2404061390 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
24 Apr 90 p 2

[Editorial: "Li Peng's Visit to the Soviet Union and Triangle Strategy"]

[Text] Chinese Premier Li Peng's visit to the Soviet Union was given a red carpet welcome at the Moscow airport yesterday by Ryzhkov, chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers. Gorbachev will hold talks with Li Peng on bilateral relations and major international issues. This is an important state visit, during which China and the Soviet Union will discuss the two countries' cooperation and exchange views on world strategy, rather than focusing on ideological problems.

The United States and the Soviet Union will hold a summit meeting in late May, and this meeting will receive attention around the world. Similarly, the current Sino-Soviet top-level meeting has drawn people's attention.

The world is changing toward multipolarization, but this is only the beginning of the change. A new world strategy has not taken shape and the old setup still remains. No fundamental change will take place immediately. Such being the case, the triangle strategic relations between the United States, the Soviet Union, and China will still play a major role in world affairs. Relaxation between the United States and the Soviet Union is beneficial to world peace; similarly, Sino-Soviet sincere dialogue for

cooperation will also promote world peace and stability in Asia. No problems in the world can be solved without the participation of China, the United States, and the Soviet Union. China still has a decisive impact on world balance of forces.

Gorbachev visited China last May, and the two parties resumed their normal relations. During his current visit to the Soviet Union, Li Peng will, in line with the spirit of a joint communique signed last year, promote the further development of relations in the political, economic, trade, scientific, technological, cultural, and educational fields.

There is a long border between China and the Soviet Union. Neither of them wishes for a military confrontation on their border, as this could waste their national strength. Now the "solid ice has been broken" and the two countries' military representatives have held contacts on several occasions. The two governments have expressed their agreement to improve their border relations by reducing the troops stationed on the border, so as to create a friendly and peaceful border. One of important topics during Li Peng's current visit is to discuss the reduction of troops on the border and to strive for an understanding and an agreement.

If this discussion is successful, no heavily-armed troops will be stationed on the 7,000-km-long border, and both sides will be able to cut their military spending. This will be good move toward improving the people's lives. China and the Soviet Union can further develop their economic cooperation on the border in the future, each supplying what the other needs. Reports say that in June this year a Soviet and East European trade fair will be held in Harbin City. An estimated 2,000 businessmen from the Soviet Union and East Europe will attend. The Xinjiang railway line is being linked to the Soviet Union and will be opened to traffic in September, thereby forming the second "Eurasian bridge," through which goods from the West Atlantic region can be transported to West Europe. This will save transportation time by half and reduce transportation charges by 20 percent. The connection of these railways will also allow Xinjiang to open itself to the West in an all-round way and to market its rich products to East Europe, the Middle East, and West Europe.

There are bright prospects for Sino-Soviet cooperation. Taking advantage of their own strong points, the two countries can cooperate in developing special zones on the border to supply each other's needs. It is time that they ended their economic seclusion resulting from their previous separation.

Both China and the Soviet Union are amid historic reforms. Both sides are carrying out reform experiments in light of their national conditions, and each has its own formula. Reforms have widened the scope of bilateral economic cooperation. Take trade as an example. Due to the restrictions of the planned economy in the past, they could engage in barter trade only, during which there

were no cash payments and but government statements on the amount of transactions. Moreover their this trade was also restricted by their agreements. Thus bilateral trade lacked vitality. Li Peng's current visit will help reform the Sino-Soviet trade formula; a proposal will be made to increase cash payments for account settlements in trade, with the aim of stimulating bilateral trade. In the past the railway transportation mode hampered increases in bilateral trade volumes. The Soviet Union prohibits the exports of raw materials and consumer goods. Thus local trade is short of commodity sources. Apparently, economic cooperation between the two countries will develop on the improvement of bilateral relations and on the basis of their reforms. Also, the improvement of friendly exchanges between both sides will in return promote their reforms of economic operations and meet the increasing needs for economic and trade expansion. Friendly exchanges and reforms will stimulate each other. This will be a new characteristic of Sino-Soviet relations.

It is said that during Li Peng's visit to the Soviet Union, China and the Soviet Union will sign five agreements, including a 10-year trade agreement for economic cooperation. It is evident that from now on both sides will seriously develop their relations according to the joint communique issued last year. Both sides are aware of the drastic changes in the international situation and wish to establish new relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. Therefore there is reason to hope for good results from Li Peng's visit.

Northeast Asia

Japanese Liberal Democratic Party Group Visits

Jiang Urges Exchanges, Cooperation

OW2404120390 Beijing XINHUA in English
1128 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA)—China and Japan should take a "look-ahead attitude" to develop their exchanges and co-operation in various fields, Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin told a visiting group of Japanese Diet members from the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

During a meeting here this afternoon with the group, which is headed by Koichi Kato, a member of Japan's House of Representatives from the LDP, Jiang restated that China is willing to develop relations with all countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

As close neighbors with similar cultural traditions, Jiang said, "there is no reason for China and Japan not to continue to develop friendly, co-operative relations."

Kato said that his group, consisting mainly of young Diet members, felt happy to visit China and contribute to the restoration and development of friendly relations between the two countries.

Kato said he hoped the current visit would serve as "a turning point to bring Japan-China relations to their previous state of close contact" and help expand co-operation between the two countries.

Li Ruihuan Optimistic on Ties

OW2404093590 Beijing XINHUA in English
0704 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA)—The development of Sino-Japanese friendly, cooperative ties represents the common wishes of the Chinese and Japanese people, Chinese Communist Party (CPC) leader Li Ruihuan told a visiting group of Japanese Diet members from the Liberal Democratic Party.

Li, a Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, met here this morning with the group, which is headed by Koichi Kato, a member of Japan's House of Representatives from the Liberal Democratic Party and former director-general of the Defense Agency. The group is visiting China as guests of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

During the meeting, Kato said Japan-China relations are very important to his country. The purpose of his group's current visit is to enhance mutual understanding, so as to promote relations between the two countries and "bring the relationship back to its previous close status," he added.

When Kato said the group includes quite a few newly-elected Diet members, Li extended warm welcome to them, saying Sino-Japanese friendship should be aimed at the future and depend on the younger generation.

"The development of Sino-Japanese friendly, cooperative relations conforms to the fundamental interests and represents the common wishes of the two peoples," Li said. "I am full of confidence for the prospect of Sino-Japanese relations."

Chen Muhua Meets Japanese Visitors

OW2104181290 Beijing XINHUA in English
0823 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 21 (XINHUA)—Chen Muhua, vice-chairman of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee and chairman of the All-China Women's Federation, met here this afternoon with a visiting group from the Japanese Toyohashi Language Society for exchange, which is headed by its President Yoko Nagaya.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Thai Princess Completes 15-Day Visit

Meets Xinjiang Chairman

*OW2104010190 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network
in Mandarin 1300 GMT 18 Apr 90*

[Text] Thai Princess Maha Chakkri Sirinthon and party arrived in Urumqi yesterday after visiting and touring Turpan. Yesterday evening Tomur Dawamat, chairman of the Xinjiang Autonomous Region, met and feted the princess at the People's Hall. [Video shows Tomur Dawamat welcoming Princess Sirinthon at the steps outside the Urumqi People's Hall as she arrives by car. Video then cuts to a closeup and long shot of Dawamat and the princess holding a conversation in a reception room. Video further pans other Xinjiang leaders and other members of the Thai delegation present at the reception]

Welcoming her on her visit to Xinjiang, Tomur Dawamat said: Your Highness's visit will surely reinforce the friendship between the people of our two countries. Your Highness has shown particular concern for our Xinjiang, especially Xinjiang's historical Silk Road, by making a special trip to this region. We thank Your Highness and hope that Your Highness's visit will be a complete success.

Princess Sirinthon thanked the autonomous region's leaders and the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang for their friendship and goodwill.

Present at the meeting were Huang Baozhang, vice chairman of the autonomous region; (Haili-jie-mu-su-la-mo), chairman of the autonomous regional women's federation; and (Yu-su-bu-ai-sa), mayor of Urumqi.

This morning Princess Sirinthon visited the autonomous regional museum. [Video shows the Thai princess visiting the museum]

Finishes Uygur Visit

*OW2104165490 Beijing XINHUA in English
1225 GMT 21 Apr 90*

[Text] Urumqi, April 21 (XINHUA)—Thai Princess Maha Chakkri Sirinthon left here for home today via Guangzhou after winding up her visit to the Uygur Autonomous Region of Xinjiang.

Since her arrival in Uygur April 17, Sirinthon and her party have visited Turpan Prefecture, a strongpoint on the ancient "silk road," and Kashi Prefecture, a place of strategic importance on the south side of the Tianshan Mountains.

In her stay in Kashi, Sirinthon visited some grand mosques and a holy mausoleum built 300 years ago for an Islamic sage. She also inspected some silk factories,

kindergartens and watched local dances and consulted the local customs and the development of the local handicraft.

During her stay in Urumqi, the princess visited some factories, pastures and some families of the Kazakh nationalities. She was also met and given a dinner by Tomur Dawamat, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regions People's Congress.

Returns to Bangkok

*OW2104165890 Beijing XINHUA in English
1458 GMT 21 Apr 90*

[Text] Bangkok, April 21 (XINHUA)—Princess Maha Chakkri Sirinthon, daughter of the king of Thailand, returned here from China by air tonight after a 15-day visit there.

During her stay in China, Princess Sirinthon visited cultural and religious sites along the ancient silk road that was once the main link between Asia and Europe.

She was met at the airport by Thai senior government officials and high-ranking officers.

Chinese Ambassador to Thailand Li Shichun was also present at the airport.

Thai Science, Technology Delegation Visits

Honored at Banquet

*OW2104181790 Beijing XINHUA in English
1457 GMT 21 Apr 90*

[Text] Beijing, April 21 (XINHUA)—A delegation from the Committee of Science, Technology and Energy of the Thai House of Representatives, led by the committee's First Vice-Chairman Saner Pungchiam, was honored at a dinner in the Great Hall of the People here today.

The dinner was hosted by Zhang Chengxian, vice-chairman of the Education, Science, Culture and Public Health Committee of China's National People's Congress (NPC), on behalf of Vice-Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee Zhou Gucheng.

The visitors arrived earlier today on a 10-day good-will visit.

Talks With NPC Committee

*OW2204133990 Beijing XINHUA in English
0630 GMT 22 Apr 90*

[Text] Beijing, April 22 (XINHUA)—The Education, Science, Culture and Public Health Committee of China's National People's Congress (NPC) held talks here today with a delegation from the Committee of Science, Technology and Energy of the Thai House of Representatives.

The delegation is led by the Thai committee's First Vice-Chairman Saner Pungchiam.

Hu Keshi, vice-chairman of the Chinese committee, presided over today's talks with the delegation. He briefed the visitors on China's development in science, technology and energy. He said that the committee, in cooperation with relevant government departments, is intensifying its efforts in science and technology legislation and supervising the implementation of laws.

The Thai visitors inquired about some details of China's science, technology and energy.

Meets Wan Li

OW2304182990 Beijing XINHUA in English
1123 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA)—Wan Li, chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress (NPC), met a delegation from the Committee of Science, Technology and Energy of the Thai House of Representatives, led by the committee's First Vice-Chairman Saner Pungchiam, here this afternoon.

Wan Li said that China and Thailand are friendly neighbors and the relations between them are an example of friendly cooperation between countries with different social systems.

He said that China and Thailand have been conducting good political and economic cooperation and there is great potential for the two countries' scientific and technological cooperation.

The question of science and technology and energy is one that concerns all the countries in the world, and is particularly important to the modernization efforts of the developing countries.

He expressed the hope that China and Thailand will enhance their cooperation in science and technology and energy to promote their economic prosperity.

Saner Pungchiam said that he and his delegation are willing to make efforts to enhance the two countries' cooperation in this regard.

The visitors, who arrived here on April 21 as guests of the NPC's Education, Science, Culture and Public Health Committee, are also scheduled to visit Xi'an, Kunming and Guangzhou.

Near East & South Asia

Spokesman Welcomes India-Pakistan Meeting

OW2104103790 Beijing XINHUA in English
1008 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 21 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman today called the forthcoming meeting between Indian and Pakistani foreign ministers a "welcome development."

Asked to comment on that meeting, the spokesman said: "It was reported that the foreign ministers of India and Pakistan would hold a meeting in New York during the special session of the UN General Assembly. We hold this is a welcome development.

"China has all along maintained that all the South Asian countries should live in amity with each other and that any dispute between countries should be settled peacefully through negotiations without resorting to the use of force.

"It is our hope that the upcoming dialogue between the two foreign ministers will yield positive results, so as to help relax the current tension resulting from the dispute over Kashmir in the interests of peace and stability in South Asia."

Indian Vice President Stresses Joint Ties

OW2004185190 Beijing XINHUA in English
1829 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Text] New Delhi, April 20 (XINHUA)—Indian Vice President Shankar Dayal Sharma said to a Chinese delegation today that relations between India and China should further develop and that friendly relations between them are of great importance to the world's stability.

Meeting with a Chinese radio and television delegation led by Ma Qingxiong, vice minister of radio, film and television, the vice president said that in the past there have been many exchanges of visits and there has been traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

At present, he added, the Indian Government highly values cultural exchanges and exchanges of friendly visits between the two peoples. Exchanging radio and television programs and increasing friendly cooperation and visits will benefit both sides. There will be a broad prospect of bilateral cooperation, he noted.

The Indian vice president stressed that better relations between India and China will also benefit the developing countries in their cooperation.

The Chinese delegation arrived in India on April 18 on a friendly visit.

Bahrain Appreciates Position on Internal Affairs

OW2204042390 Beijing XINHUA in English
2352 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] Kuwait, April 21 (XINHUA)—Bahraini Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah Ibn-Salman al-Khalifah today expressed his government's appreciation for the Chinese Government's adherence to its established position against foreign interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

The prime minister also said the true characteristics of China, symbolized in the stability of Chinese society and

its living conditions, would be felt by people from Asian countries during the 11th Asian Games to be held in Beijing in September.

The prime minister made these remarks in the Bahraini capital, Manama, during his meeting with Wu Shaozu, executive chairman of the Organizational Committee of the 11th Asian Games and chairman of the Chinese National Committee for Physical Education. Wu is currently on a two-day visit to Bahrain.

Wu also met with Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad Ibn-Mubarak al-Khalifah this morning.

The foreign minister pointed out that the relationship between Bahrain and China has entered a new phase, expressing his conviction that their relations would witness further development in the political, economic, trade, cultural, sports and other fields.

Earlier today, Wu held official talks with the chairman of the Bahraini Youth and Sports Authority Shaykh Issa Bin al-Rashid al-Khalifah [name as received] during which the two sides expressed the desire to promote sports exchanges between the two countries.

Shaykh Issa said that he will head a Bahraini sports delegation to the 11th Asian Games.

Wu is scheduled to leave Bahrain for home tonight.

United Arab Emirates President To Visit

OW2104155290 Beijing XINHUA in English
0157 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 21 (XINHUA)—President of the United Arab Emirates, Shaykh Zayid Bin-Sultan al-Nahayyan, will pay an official good-will visit to China from May 7 to 13 at the invitation of Chinese President Yang Shangkun, the Foreign Ministry announced here today.

Ambassador Meets New Nepalese Prime Minister

OW2204175890 Beijing XINHUA in English
1204 GMT 22 Apr 90

[Text] Kathmandu, April 22 (XINHUA)—New Nepalese Prime Minister Krishna Prasad Bhattarai said here today that he will continue to develop the friendly relations between Nepal and China.

He made the pledge in his first meeting with Chinese Ambassador to Nepal Li Debiao after he was appointed prime minister on April 19.

He expressed his satisfaction over the good relations between Nepal and China, and said that Nepal appreciates the friendship between the peoples, the governments and leaders of the two countries.

Bhattarai is the prime minister of Nepal's first multi-party government in 30 years, which was established

following a nationwide movement that had terminated the partyless panchayat (parliament) system.

West Europe

Yang Shangkun Meets With British Visitor

OW2404083690 Beijing XINHUA in English
0746 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun met here today with British friend Eric Hotung, who is chairman of the Hotung Institute for International Studies of the United States.

They had a cordial, friendly and frank talk.

After the meeting, Yang hosted a luncheon in honor of Hotung and his wife.

Present on the occasion were Han Xu, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries (CPAFFC), and Liu Huaqiu, Chinese vice-foreign minister.

Hotung is an old friend of the Chinese people. His grandfather Sir Robert Hotung had supported Dr. Sun Yat-sen in his revolution. Eric Hotung visited China many times in the 1980s at the invitation of Soong Ching ling. He had deep friendship with the late Chinese leaders Ye Jianying and Liao Chengzhi.

Hotung and his wife are here as guests of the CPAFFC.

NPC Vice Chairman Seypidin Aze Visits Turkey

Departs Beijing

OW1904114890 Beijing XINHUA in English
0705 GMT 19 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 19 (XINHUA)—Seypidin Aze, vice chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee, left here today for Turkey to attend the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey upon invitation.

Seeing Seypidin Aze off at the airport were Li Zhongying, deputy secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee, and Bilal Simsir, Turkish ambassador to China.

Arrives in Turkey

OW2004150890 Beijing XINHUA in English
0652 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Text] Ankara, April 19 (XINHUA)—China and Turkey should expand their contacts in various fields and develop the existing friendly relations between the two countries, the vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) said today.

Seypidin Azyizyi made this comment when he arrived at the Ankara Esenboga Airport for the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Grand National Congress of Turkey. Parliament leaders from 32 countries are expected to attend the celebrations.

"The relations between China and Turkey are good, and the exchange of visits by the high-ranking leaders of the two countries should be further promoted," Azyizyi said, adding that "the NPC of China and the Grand National Congress of Turkey should strengthen links and contacts in a bid to learn from each other and exchange experience for each other."

The exchange of cultural activities between the Xinjiang Autonomous Region of China and Turkey should have great importance attached to them because they share similar languages, customs and habits, Azyizyi said.

Aiming to promote the friendly relations between China and Turkey, former Chinese President Li Xiannian visited Turkey in 1984 and former Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal visited China in 1985.

Meets Parliament Speaker

OW2104033390 Beijing XINHUA in English
0021 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] Ankara, April 20 (XINHUA)—Contacts between China and Turkey including mutual visits by their high-ranking officials, will not only promote the understanding of the two peoples, but also develop the political, economic and cultural relations between the two countries.

Turkish Parliament Speaker Kaya Erdem made the remarks today in his meeting with Seypidin Aze, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC), who came here Thursday to attend the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey.

Parliament leaders of some 32 countries have arrived for the occasion.

During the meeting, Seypidin Aze conveyed to Erdem the best regards and an invitation to visit China at the convenient time from the NPC Standing Committee and Wan Li, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee.

Erdem accepted the invitation with pleasure and also asked Seypidin Aze to convey his best regards and official invitation for Chairman Wan Li to visit Turkey.

Erdem paid an official visit to China in 1985 as deputy prime minister.

East Europe

Dissident Groups To Discuss Forming Alliance

AU2304133490 Paris AFP in English 1054 GMT
23 Apr 90

[Text] Berlin, April 23 (AFP)—China's two main exiled dissident movements are to open talks here Tuesday on forming an alliance against the Beijing government, a spokesman for one of the groups said Monday.

The Federation for Democracy in China (FDC) and Chinese Alliance for Democracy (CAD) "want to work together to advance the democratic movement in China", CAD executive director Ming Wong told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

The plan for an alliance emerged during weekend talks between the Chinese groups and 17 former dissident movements from Eastern Europe, most of which now hold power following the ouster of hardline communist regimes.

At the three-day meeting, foundations were also laid for a joint organization to advise the Chinese dissidents and monitor democracies in former communist countries.

Interforum for Democracy and Human Rights is to have an office in Berlin and hold follow-up meetings in Prague and Warsaw.

Mr. Ming Wong estimated the bid to set up a Chinese alliance had a fifty-fifty chance of succeeding when delegates meet Tuesday through Friday.

The two groups had few differences between them, he said, but one of the main ones was the background and experience of their leaders.

The U.S.-based CAD's leaders emerged from the 1979-80 period of relative liberalization in China, while the FDC was founded in Paris last July by leaders of the pro-democracy movement that ended in a massacre in Beijing on June 4.

Delegates from East Germany, Poland, and Czechoslovakia joined Western experts and the Chinese in issuing a joint statement adopting the French motto "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity" after the weekend talks.

But Klaus Freymuth of East Germany's New Forum said discussion became heated when Lithuania and Tibet were brought up.

Three members of Lithuania's parliament tried to get the conference to condemn what they described as Soviet "aggression" in the republic which declared independence last month and is now undergoing an economic blockade by Moscow. But delegates refused.

Exiled Tibetans living in West Germany brought up the issue of independence for Tibet. But Chinese dissidents, took a clear stand against the region gaining independence from China.

They told the conference they had held talks with Tibet's spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, but that a nonviolent solution "could be prepared only after the establishment of a democratic government in Beijing."

A joint communique expressed only "concern" over Lithuania and failed to mention Tibet altogether.

Wuer Kaixi Urges for Independence in Xinjiang

AU2404102290 Paris AFP in English 0834 GMT
24 Apr 90

[Jean-Louis de la Vaissiere report]

[Text] Berlin, April 24 (AFP)—A leader of China's 1989 "Beijing Spring" has called for the people of Tibet and the Xinjiang autonomous region to be given "the right of choice: independence or not."

In a lengthy interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, Wuer Kaixi said that the people of Tibet and Xinjiang, where he comes from, "never had the right to talk." He said it would be "very difficult" for them to gain independence by nonviolent means.

The 22-year-old dissident was speaking in a hotel in East Berlin where, as vice-chairman of the Federation for Democracy in China (FDC), he was attending talks between the Chinese opposition and East European democratic movements.

The student, whose expression can change suddenly from laughing self-confidence to pensiveness, escaped from China after the June 4 Tiananmen Square massacre of pro-democracy demonstrators by Chinese troops, finding refuge first in the United States and then in France, in a Paris suburb.

"Problems in Tibet, Xinjiang, Mongolia, are the same," he asserted. "These people never had the right to talk. We can't say right now Tibet is one part of China or not, because we should talk about it, research that, we should have dialogue with Tibetan people, face to face."

"The first thing we have to do is set up a democratic system in China to have a dialogue with Tibetan people."

Wuer Kaixi was pessimistic about a peaceful transition to independence.

"It's very difficult or impossible that people in Xinjiang and Tibet get their independence by nonviolent ways in the present situation," he said.

"They did nonviolent demonstrations. The government responded with violence and killed," he said.

The dissident brushed aside any idea of a future political role for the Army.

"The Army must be independent," he declared. "We don't want the Army to be involved in a movement, in a revolution, because I don't want the Army to support us or to suppress us."

Wuer Kaixi recalled the bloody crushing of the student democracy movement on Tiananmen Square last June.

"With a loudspeaker, I tried in the last moment to ask all the students to leave Tiananmen Square but I failed."

He spoke bitterly of "dead friends. My shirt, all my clothes red, not with my blood, but the blood of others. I can't forget."

The dissident said the incidents had served to "waken up" the people, who had never had democracy but "4,000 years of dictatorship" including Confucianism.

Wuer Kaixi disclosed that the FDC had set up three bureaus in the south, north and northwest of China with some 20 to 30 branches. Even the Army had been penetrated, he said.

There was a "good chance" that the FDC might merge with another opposition movement, the Chinese Alliance for Democracy (CAD), set up in 1979-80 during a first movement for democracy in Beijing. He hoped the merger could come about at the FDC's second conference to be held in September.

Wuer Kaixi said there were 20 to 30 people "really ruling China" and "we should topple them just because they are fascists, not because they are communists."

The Chinese Communist Party, he believed, should be allowed to take part in political life, but "only through vote, choice by people."

Smiling, he observed: "I live in France in a city led by a communist mayor."

Political & Social

Commentary Terms NPC, CPPCC 'Democratic'

OW2404004990 Beijing International Service
in Mandarin 0900 GMT 3 Apr 90

[Station commentary: China's Democratic Politics as Seen From National People's Congress Session and Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Session]

[Text] The 12-day session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] closed on 29 March and the session of the National People's Congress [NPC], which is an organ of the highest authority in the country, has also been in session for 14 days and will close on 4 April.

People at home and abroad are all convinced that the two sessions have reflected a system of democratic government with Chinese characteristics. First of all, it reflects the extensive and genuine democratic rights of the broad masses of people to become the masters of the country. It is not practical to let 1.1 billion people directly exercise the power of the state. The exercise of political power needs representative organizations elected by the people, namely the NPC and the People's Congress at different levels in various localities. People exercising their power in administering state affairs takes the form of the election of people's deputies. At present, the people's deputies and government leaders at county and township levels are directly elected by Chinese citizens, while the people's deputies to the People's Congresses of various provinces, municipalities directly under the State Council, autonomous regions, and the NPC are elected by Chinese citizens in an indirect manner. All elections are conducted through secret ballot.

The supreme authority of the NPC is also reflected by its election of the country's highest administrative organization, court, and procuratorate. Those organizations are to hold themselves responsible to the NPC and be subject to NPC supervision. The NPC also has the authority to decide the most important issues of state affairs. Some people do not quite understand why the Chinese NPC attaches importance to holding panel discussions. Noted jurist Zhang Youyu, who is 90 years old, pointed out: If the nearly 3,000 people's deputies were all to make speeches at the plenary meeting, it would extend the meeting for a very long period. Discussions by groups, each comprised of more than 20 people, are more flexible. Every deputy can express his views on all topics. Their opinions are printed in the form of briefings, which can be studied by leading organs and can also be used in exchanging experiences. In addition, the reflection of opinions and wishes of the masses by the people's deputies can be made in another form. The people's deputies can put forward motions.

In the past, some people in foreign countries have held that when people's congresses in China examine government work and other matters, they do nothing more than play the role of a rubber stamp. Their view was either a slander or a misunderstanding.

Replying to a question raised by a foreign reporter, Wu Jing, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, said: China has placed the full development of democracy and political consultation ahead of making policy decisions. This is apparently different from Western democracy. Wu Jing said that, for example, before submitting the report on the work of the government to the NPC session, he himself took part in discussions on the contents of the report three times. In fact, before the report on the work of the government to the NPC session is submitted each year, opinions of several thousand people are heard and the report is repeatedly studied and revised. Even after going through this process, the deputies still can express all kinds of opinions for revising the report when they attend the meeting. In the final vote, the right of all deputies will be respected. Can such a rubber stamp exist in the world?

Of course, it has not been very long since China started the system of democratic government. We still cannot say that it is perfect. For this reason, the Communist Party of China has repeatedly stressed that, while carrying out the reform of the economic structure, it is necessary to carry out appropriately the reform of the political structure and further strengthen the building of democracy and the legal system.

Li Ruihuan Meets Tianjin CPPCC Delegates

SK2404015190 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese
28 Mar 90 p 1

[Excerpts] Today, the falling of spring rain has added a touch of spring to the capital of Beijing.

At about 1500 in the afternoon, Li Ruihuan, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, and secretary of the Secretariat, came to the Tianjin room at the Great Hall of the People to cordially meet with the Tianjin members attending the third session of the seventh National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC].

"How are you, old mayor?" said the committee members. "We are still accustomed to calling you Mayor Li." Comrade Li Ruihuan said with a smile: "We are all people of Tianjin. We are old friends." The room immediately resounded with a burst of laughter. The atmosphere was lively.

Li Ruihuan said: I came here to see all of you. I just want to have a chat with you and to listen to your opinions.

As soon as Li Ruihuan finished saying this, Huang Difei, vice chairman of the Tianjin Municipal CPPCC Committee, said: When the old mayor was in Tianjin, he put forward an idea for doing our work—"doing all things for the sake of the people and relying on the people while doing everything"—which laid a good foundation for Tianjin's work. At present, the new leading bodies of the Tianjin Municipal Party Committee and the municipal government have also put forward the guiding ideology of considering stability as an overriding task and turning difficulties into opportunities. This conforms with the wishes of the Tianjin people. Under the leadership of Tianjin's new leading bodies, we will surely achieve new progress in all fields of work in Tianjin.

After that, Committee Member Luo Yusheng said: Now, Tianjin's literary and art circles are very active and dynamic. The Youth Beijing Opera Troupe has given two performances in Hong Kong. They are striving to create good operas. I will also exert efforts to invigorate our nation's literature and art. As next year will be the 70th anniversary of the founding of our party, I will produce more and better programs to eulogize the party and socialism.

Staring at this noted old performer who still had the vigor of his youth in him, Li Ruihuan asked with great concern: "Have you videotaped your performances?" Luo Yusheng replied: "Yes, I have. This time I came to Beijing to do some recordings with the Central Television Station." [passage omitted]

After that, Committee Member Feng Jicai said: At present, the people have a vague concept of our nation's literature and art. Although we have five thousand years of brilliant culture, the specific reflection of our culture on the individuals is not strong. How to strengthen national culture under the situation of reform and opening up has a bearing on fostering the national image and enhancing the national spirit. In addition, promoting national culture is a major project involving a whole range of work. It can be successfully carried out by pooling the strenuous efforts of all quarters.

Li Ruihuan said: This issue is very important. Whether we can develop our national culture or not has a bearing on the issue of whether we can build socialism with Chinese characteristics or not. Socialist culture with Chinese characteristics is the major feature of our national culture. In this sense, we may say that developing national culture has a bearing on the issue of whether we can build socialism with Chinese characteristics or not. Therefore, we must study this well. Developing national culture is a project involving a whole range of work. It is a responsibility not only of the cultural circle but also of the whole party and all the people.

After that, Li Ruihuan asked on his own behalf about matters concerning the adaptation of the book "The Charms of the Tang and Song Dynasties" into a film by Gean Mucun and his wife. Li Ruihuan said: Tianjin has

many noted writers. They should play a leading role in this regard. The original poetry book of "The Charms of the Tang and Song Dynasties" has not enough lines for actors and the songs in it cannot express people's real feelings. It is necessary to make efforts to enrich it.

Committee Member Zhang Huanwen said: We should strengthen multiparty cooperation under the leadership of the CPC. At present, leaders of grass-roots departments have failed to fully understand this issue. They must further enhance their understanding of it. Li Ruihuan said: The CPC is the party in power. It must listen to all kinds of opinions and criticism and place itself under the supervision of the broad masses of people. All democratic parties are the important channels for reflecting people's opinions and displaying a supervisory role. Therefore, they must fully display their role in the discussion and administration of state affairs in an effort to promote reform, opening up, and all construction undertakings.

The committee members took the floor one after another. Comrade Li Ruihuan listened to them attentively and took notes conscientiously. He sincerely discussed some problems with the committee members about which they were greatly concerned.

In conclusion, Li Ruihuan said with profound feeling: I am a native of Tianjin and I will never forget Tianjin. Over the past few years, Tianjin has created many good experiences. Under the new situation, we should consider the practice of doing everything for the sake of the people, relying on the people, getting opinions of the masses, and referring them back to the masses as our fundamental principle and create new experiences. Under the current situation in which there are many difficulties lying ahead, we must create a relaxed and harmonious situation, wholeheartedly serve the masses of people, fully mobilize all positive factors, and jointly carry out the four modernization drive. Tianjin's excellent situation is hard-won. We must sum up experience, treasure this excellent situation, and do a better job in handling Tianjin's affairs.

After the meeting, Comrade Li Ruihuan took a group photo with the participants.

Liu Jinfeng, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee, was also present at the meeting.

Jiang Zemin Meets Beijing University Students

HK2404065190 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
14 Apr 90 pp 1, 2

[Article by Gu Jian (0657 0256) and Zhou Ling (0719 3781): "Weiminghu Is Linked With Zhongnanhai—Before and After the Forum of General Secretary Jiang Zemin and Beijing University Students"]

[Text] Eleven students of Beijing University who wrote a letter to Comrade Jiang Zemin went into Zhongnanhai as guests of the general secretary. Ordinary students went

into Zhongnanhai to attend a forum with the general secretary and this was the first time in the history of Beijing University!

What made these several students write a letter to the general secretary? What were the details of the situation of the forum? What were their impressions after returning from Zhongnanhai?

Such information has been passed on among the university students in the capital. **The Origin of the Letter—**

"Expressing the Questions Over Which University Students Are Pondering and Their Hopes"

On a drizzly day, the reporters came to Beijing University to visit the students who had written the letter to General Secretary Jiang Zemin.

Cao Tianliang, Huang Shaoju, and Feng Gang of the Department of Philosophy; Liu Jianping of the Department of Law; and Pan Chengxin of the Department of International Politics informed the reporters of the whole story about this letter with everyone of them trying to get a word in.

That letter was the product of a forum as well as the enthusiastic and perplexed aspirations of Beijing University students.

In the middle 10 days of January 1990, the college journal invited some 10 students to a forum, entitled: "Greet the 1990's." Most of the students attending this forum did not know one another but the common topic of conversation made them get to know one another well very quickly. They talked about many things, from the ideological and political work of their school to the spirit of the times, from national integrity to their love for the country, and their aspirations to dedicate themselves to the service of their country. They also talked about leaders of the party and the state, who had recently gone to the grassroots to keep contacts with the masses on many occasions, especially about Comrade Jiang Zemin who had successively gone to Beijing Second Foreign Studies University, Qinghua University, and Xian Jiaotong University and also written a letter in reply to Buyibayev, a student of Beijing Medical University. They all felt that as the new leadership core of the Party Central Committee takes the lead in fostering the excellent traditions of the party and keeping ties with the masses, the country is full of promise and has bright prospects. At the same time, they also talked about some views on the university students, especially the Beijing University students in society. Some units did not much welcome Beijing University students who had gone to participate in social practice and some students were afraid of not being rationally employed when they were allocated to the grass roots after graduation. All this made them feel puzzled. To whom could they unbosom themselves? Who could give them enthusiastic guidance? A student suggested: Can we also write a letter to the general secretary? The participants in the forum unanimously agreed and chose Wu Hao of the Department of

Chinese Literature and Cao Tianliang of the Department of Philosophy to draft the letter separately.

Wu Hao had a ready pen and wrote 5,000 characters in a short moment, while Cao Tianliang found it hard to refine his ideas and felt that even if he wrote 50,000 characters he still found it hard to say what was on his mind without reservation.

Winter vacation came very quickly and the two drafters were still mentally polishing this letter and did not spend the Spring Festival as leisurely as in previous years.

After school reopened, Feng Gang, Huang Shaoju, and Liu Jianping also took part in the revision of the draft of the letter.

Late at night on 15 February, four persons finally corrected the draft of a 1,200-character letter. Liu Jianping said reminiscently: At that time, we wanted to discuss the questions that the students of our generation are pondering over and hoped that as our teachers and friends, the leading comrades of the Central Authorities would have more chances to talk with students. Cao Tianliang said: This letter is meant to link up with the Party Central Committee.

On the night of 16 February, eleven students sat together and adopted the letter to the general secretary. It was the time to sign the letter but who was the first to sign it. Some people suggested that it should be signed in the order of the positions where they were sitting at that time but it was immediately rejected. Cao Tianliang thought that the character of Cao has many strokes and suggested that it should be signed in the order of the strokes of the surnames. "This way of signing does not bear much significance." Some people opposed. At this time, Pan Chengxin suggested: "As we are writing a letter to the party general secretary, it is better for the party members to take the lead in signing it." They all unanimously agreed. Of the three party members and eight Communist Youth League [CYL] members, Jin Liming of the Daur nationality, a Communist Party member and a student of the 86 class of the Department of Law, first signed the letter.

Containing the hopes of the eleven students, this letter was sent to the General Office of the CPC Central Committee the next day.

Five days later, Teng Teng, vice minister of State Education Commission; and Wang Jialiu, deputy secretary of Beijing Municipal Party Committee, came to Beijing University and told the students who had written the letter: Comrade Jiang Zemin has received your letter. He asked us to come to consult with you to see whether you are willing to get a letter in reply from the general secretary or you hope to speak to him face to face. The students were overjoyed: "We surely hope to have a forum with the general secretary." **As Being Bathed in Life-Giving Spring Breeze—**

Forum Hours Filled With Concern, Trust, and Expectations

On 23 March 1990 at 1430 hours, the eleven students who had written the letter, two students who were participating in military and political training in Shijiazhuang rushed here from there, and Wang Xuezheng and Lin Yanzhi, secretary and deputy secretary of the university party committee, came to Huairentang by car.

The subsequent scene remained ingrained in the memory of the students as carved by a knife.

Pan Chengxin: No sooner had Comrade Jiang Zemin taken a seat than he said: I originally wanted to write a letter in reply to you all but the letter cannot completely express the ideas. I already started writing the letter but stopped writing. I feel that it is better to meet you all and to speak to you face to face. According to Chinese etiquette, you talk first and I shall talk later. It is hoped that you all will treat one another frankly and honestly and say what is on your mind. "Men are not saints, how can they be free from faults?" It does not matter if you talk incorrectly. Please speak without any inhibitions. What he said immediately made our hearts much closer to the general secretary.

Feng Gang: After coming in, the general secretary shook hands with us one by one. Comrade Wang Xuezheng introduced us to him one by one. While introducing me, the university party committee secretary said that I had translated and published a booklet "Leisurely and Carefree." The general secretary asked me with interest: How is leisurely and carefree translated into English? I could not figure it out. I said: The name of this book is a free translation and the original name of this book is the "Art of Life." On hearing this, the general secretary said at once: Oh, Art of Life. I immediately replied: Yes, yes. We all gave an understanding smile, that brought about a cordial and cheerful atmosphere to the forum and dispelled the slight tension in our minds.

Li Husheng (of the 1987 class of the Department of Geology): Our schoolmates attending the forum are ordinary students like me but not student cadres and we were very excited that we could have a forum with the general secretary at Zhongnanhai. When the general secretary dwelt on the growth of young intellectuals, he said that after his graduation from the Department of Electrical Engineering of Shanghai Jiaotong University, he learned how to repair electrical machinery from a master worker whose native place is Ningbo, this especially touched our hearts. Having narrated his experience, the general secretary turned to Comrade Li Tieying on the left, asking: How many years did you conduct scientific research at the grassroots? Comrade Tieying replied: Twenty years. The general secretary then turned to the right side and asked Comrade Li Ximing: How many years did you work in a power plant? Li Ximing replied: I worked for 26 years. After that, the general secretary said: After graduation from a university, people first go to the grass roots to steel themselves and

to integrate with the workers and peasants, they will have a boundless future. So far as organization is concerned, the students who have gone to work at the grassroots must be rationally employed as far as possible. So far as the students are concerned, they must integrate their individual interests with the demands of their country and nation. At this moment, on learning the truth of his remarks, we were really educated and moved. The leading comrades of the Central Authorities personally passed through such a course and have shown sincere concern for us and placed ardent hopes on us. They have by no means merely set an outward example to the people.

The general secretary taught the students with skill and patience and answered all the questions put forward by them. What was unforgettable was his statement on the appraisal of the young people. He said: The world is yours and also ours but in the final analysis, is yours. Chairman Mao's remarks have now remained unchanged. Of you, the youngest one is 19 years old and the oldest one is only 23 years old. After graduation, you can still work for approximately 40 years. You are a generation that spans a century and the duty to carry out the third strategic step of socialist modernization falls to you. You must bravely shoulder this task. Of course, we must be enthusiastic toward the young people and also set strict demands on them. Without strictness, it is not love. The students were pondering while listening. Should we not set strict demands on ourselves if we want to take on the historical heavy responsibility? To overcome the difficulties on the road of advance for our motherland, we must first have courage to face some present circumstances that are not favorable. Feng Gang said: At that time, I felt it heartwarming and really felt my responsibility for our country. As university students, we must adopt a serious attitude toward life, studies, and livelihood. We must not live for personal sake but struggle hard for society, our country, the people, and our ideals.

Time passes surprisingly quickly and the forum was held for four hours and 16 minutes. The general secretary told the students that he was sorry that it was too late to prepare a simple meal. They said to the general secretary: Don't worry, the school canteen has reserved a meal for us!

Huang Shaoju, president of the "Society of Socialist Research," a students' organization, reported the activities of the society of research to the general secretary. When he was about to leave, the general secretary held his hands, saying: Schools of higher learning have positive factors and must bring the role of the activists into play so as to enable more people to study and master the Marxist theory. I believe that a large number of Marxists will surely grow up from the young university students in the 1990's. When Huang Shaoju recollected his feelings at that time, he really felt the party's full trust in the young students and also strengthened his confidence in party leadership.

When the students were about to say goodbye to their teacher and friend, they were reluctant to part with him. They put forward their requests for having a group photo taken and signed and the general secretary happily promised. **Salutary Influence of Education—**

Beijing University Students Are Pondering, Beijing University Is Pondering

Early morning on 24 March, the radio station broadcast the news about General Secretary Jiang Zemin's inviting Beijing University students to a forum at Zhongnanhai. The same day, all newspapers in the capital also reported it. Many teachers and students inquired about the detailed situation from their schoolmates who had attended the forum.

After returning from the forum, Huang Shaoju, Feng Gang, and Cao Tianliang briefed the teachers and schoolmates of their department on the situation of the forum. Although they spoke for only 20 minutes, the meeting-place was filled with a warm atmosphere. This made them feel that their teachers and schoolmates were willing to hear the voice of the Party Central Committee as soon as possible and hoped to keep in line with the Central Authorities. Some people often got a word in edgeways, wanting them to talk more. Huang Shaoju said that this experience had not been had for many years. He also reported the contents of the forum with the general secretary to the members of the society of research. He originally wanted to immediately give a report the same night but because he could not get an available classroom, he had to put off the report meeting for one day. To accomplish the entrustment, the Society of Socialist Research of Beijing University recently requested their teachers to draw up a list of subjects for study and to prepare a booklist centered on these subjects so that they could begin studying in a systematic way. The number of the members of this society of research has increased from seven at the time of its founding to some 50 at present. President Wu Shuqing is an adviser; Lin Yan-zhi, deputy secretary of the university party committee, is the honorary chairman; and some professors conducting research in Marxism-Leninism and socialism, including Zhang Dainian, Liang Zhu, and Huang Nansen, act as their advisers. Huang Shaoju said: We must gain a firm foothold, study well, and attract more students to join the society.

Beijing University Party Committee attached great importance to this forum. On 27 March, it conveyed the spirit of Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech respectively to its standing committee and the responsible persons of the democratic parties of the university.

On 2 April, the university also called the cadres at and above the middle level together and conveyed the spirit of General Secretary Jiang's speech to them.

Some teachers who graduated from universities in the 1950's and 1960's seemed to show special concern to this forum. The students said: It is possible that the actions of the leading comrade of the Central Authorities made

them reminisce about those years. At that time, revolutionaries of the older generation frequently contacted university students. When the teachers were students, most of them listened to the reports given by Premier Zhou, Comrade Xiaoping, and Comrade Chen Yi.

Some teachers said that after last year's political trouble, the outside world talked about Beijing University. The general secretary of the party now invited Beijing University students to a forum in Zhongnanhai and it appeared that the Central Authorities still showed great concern for Beijing University. While Comrade Jiang Zemin was exhorting the students to inherit and carry forward the revolutionary and progressive traditions of Beijing University, they said with emotion: Anarchism, individualism, and national nihilism have appeared over the past few years and this is by no means a tradition of Beijing University. Beijing University must strengthen management and rigorously keep to the style of work of the university. Our teachers must especially be worthy of the name of teacher and lead the students to grow up healthy with all our hearts and all our might so as to enable them to become the qualified successors to the socialist cause.

On seeing the excited appearance of the students who attended the forum, we have been affected by their feelings of "being bathed in life-giving spring breeze." This forum was like salutary influence of education and has infiltrated into the hearts of each young student. They told the reporters: The general secretary had a heart-to-heart talk with us. This meant that he also had a heart-to-heart talk with Beijing University and all young students throughout our country. This is of great use to the linking up of the leading comrades of the Central Authorities with the young students and to the strengthening of the cohesive power of our nation. Now, we are pondering and the whole of Beijing University is pondering. It is believed that Beijing University will have a more brilliant tomorrow.

Li Ruihan Calls for Protection of Cultural Relics

*OW2404064690 Beijing XINHUA in English
0605 GMT 24 Apr 90*

[Text] Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA)—Li Ruihan, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, said the protection and preservation of cultural relics is the responsibility of the entire Chinese nation.

Cultural relics are not ratoning. If they become damaged through faults in protection and preservation, it could not be pardoned by forefathers or future generations, he said.

Li made the remarks during an inspection tour of museums and archaeological excavation sites in Xian, Xianyang, Baoji, Weinan and Yanan in Shaanxi Province from April 12 to 21.

On April 19, he spoke on strengthening the work to protect and preserve cultural relics after hearing a work report by the provincial party committee.

Li Ruihuan said the protection and utilization of cultural relics is important in carrying forward the culture of the Chinese nation. It is a responsibility for the state, localities, archaeologists and society as a whole, he noted.

He pointed out that blind excavation of underground cultural relics must be opposed. Relics should be unearthed after scientific assessment in a planned way.

State Councillor Chen Junsheng Inspects Hubei

HK2304150990 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 Apr 90

[Excerpt] While carrying out investigation and research in Jingzhou Prefecture, State Councillor Chen Junsheng said that the household contracted responsibility system with remuneration linked to output will not change. However, a unified and socialized service system must be established and perfected in this regard with a view to ensuring a two-level operation aimed at bringing into full play the advantages of the household contracted responsibility system with remuneration linked to output.

From 13 April to 14 April, accompanied by Zhang Huainian, vice governor of Hubei Province, and Chen Yunxie, director of the Hubei Provincial Agriculture Commission, Comrade Chen Junsheng inspected Jiangling County and Gonggan County and held talks with some cadres at the grass-roots level and some local people on issues concerning the two-level operation and the establishment of a system integrating production, supply, and marketing.

Zhou Xianjin, a peasant in Jiangling County, told Comrade Chen Junsheng that the implementation of the household contracted responsibility system with remuneration linked to output in the rural areas has greatly improved the livelihood of the broad masses of the peasants. Zhou Xianjin hoped that the state will continue to implement the system in the rural areas. [passage omitted]

Chen Minzhang Lauds Nationwide Education Program

GH2004222690 Beijing XINHUA in English
1424 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 20 (XINHUA)—China has carried out a nationwide health education program over the past 10 years.

According to the China Health Education Association, pictures, models, videos, books, magazines, lectures, oral consultation and hotline services have been adopted in the health education campaign instead of the traditional method of beating drums and gongs and shouting slogans.

Localities have also combined to mark the national and world health days with health education activities.

China has produced more than 100 films and TV programs for the dissemination of medical information. The 177 health journals and magazines with a combined circulation of 12 million have won praise. There are 26 provincial-level health education institutes and many county hospitals have also set up health education departments which now have 20,000 professionals.

Chen Minzhang, minister of public health, said health education is a fundamental measure. Through the efforts of the whole society, the dissemination of health knowledge and health education will be expanded.

"Only with the participation of everyone in health work, can a healthy world be created," Chen said.

Commentator Stresses Ties Between Party-Masses

HK2104061090 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS
EDITION in Chinese 21 Apr 90 p 1

[Commentator's article: "The Document Is Good, But It Still Needs To Be Properly Implemented"]

[Text] The "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Strengthening the Ties Between the Party and the Masses" adopted at the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee was made public today. This good Marxist document has received enthusiastic support from the whole party and all the people across the country. Over the past month or so, party organizations at all levels have conscientiously studied this document. Now it is time for us to shift our focus and vigorously implement this decision on the basis of conscientious study and in accordance with the requirements set by the CPC Central Committee.

To vigorously implement the decision is an arduous task. This decision adopted at the sixth plenum has placed before the whole party the need of always maintaining and developing the party's flesh-and-blood ties with the masses as an issue having a direct bearing on the fate of the party and the country. This is an absolutely correct and very important decision. Cadres at all levels of our party must proceed in everything from such a high plane and be more conscientious in implementing this decision. Now, while eagerly hoping that this decision will be implemented in real earnest, the broad masses of people are also wondering whether this will be merely a perfunctory drive. Their worry is not groundless. One of the reasons why some of our tasks failed in the past was because we did not work hard enough in a down-to-earth manner. Some of our leading cadres were far removed from the masses and reality and did nothing more than issue orders. Some cadres muddled with their work by paying lip service in implementing decisions by the party. Some cadres were in poor spirits and indifferent to the masses' weal and woe, doing nothing to find out the real circumstances at the grass-roots level. All these bad work styles have served as drawbacks to the party's cause

and have hindered the implementation of the party's principles, policies, and decisions. And we must make up our minds to do away with them. We should be aware that if we just pay lip service by showing the public some good documents and decisions without really implementing them, we will be even farther divorced from the masses and will further frustrate them. Therefore, we must make every effort to fight malpractices and vigorously implement the present decision.

The implementation of the present decision involves numerous tasks. What should we start with? There are the two most important principles: first, we must do practical work; and second, we must go down to grass-roots units.

Exerting ourselves to the utmost in doing practical work for the masses is an important point for the implementation of the decision. As the saying goes: "to judge people by their deeds, not just by their words," the masses will not only listen to what we say but will also watch what we do. The trick of making lavish promises and never honoring them is never well received by the masses. Only by doing practical work for the masses in a down-to-earth manner will we be able to win the masses' trust. This year is an extremely important year for economic improvement and rectification and for the effort to deepen the reform. Many longstanding problems and new contradictions are mixed together while difficulties keep arising from various fields. All these may more or less be reflected in the masses' everyday life and public mentality. So our cadres at all levels are required to steadfastly uphold the mass line, always bear in mind the masses' needs, take the masses' response as the first feedback signal, attach great importance to the masses' practical interests, and make every effort to help the masses resolve problems. Some comrades hold that the only way to do more practical work is to secure more funds from the state—more funds for more work, less funds for less work, and no funds for no work. Such an idea of "getting practical work done" for the masses by squeezing money from the state which has limited funds in hand is impractical. Of course, in many cases, we need money to get things done. But sometimes we cannot accomplish a task though having spent money or even much money. But in some other cases, we can accomplish something without spending much extra money. In advocating the idea of doing practical work, we mean to do more work with less money. This involves not only the attitude on doing practical work but also the working method.

Doing practical work and going down to grass-roots units are two closely related things. Only when we have really gone down to grass-roots units will we be able to truly find out the masses' urgent needs and really resolve problems of the masses' concern. Since the beginning of this year the CPC central authorities have always urged cadres to go down to the grass-roots level. The decision adopted by the sixth plenum particularly emphasized this point again and made some specific stipulations. Our leading cadres at all levels must make unified

arrangements according to the actual circumstances and implement the decision step by step in a planned way. Cadres' going down to grass-roots units is one of the principal means for them to obtain practical experience with the masses, to maintain closer ties with the masses, and to improve their work style. Leading cadres must spare some time for the grass-roots level each year, to solicit opinions and pool wisdom from the masses, and thus push ahead the work. They should especially go to places in difficulty to help resolve problems; go to places where the masses have more complaints and help pacify people there; go to places which are facing new circumstances and changes to sum up experience; and go to places facing deadlocks to help make a breakthrough.

All the unhealthy tendencies and corrupt phenomena are the greatest obstacles to the party's efforts to maintain ties with the masses. When implementing the decision, we must make special efforts to resolutely fight unhealthy tendencies and corrupt phenomena with a view to enlisting the masses' trust in us. When going down to grass-roots units, we must first solicit among the masses opinions on the work style of the party and the government. We should focus our attention on this aspect and show the masses our courage and determination to do practical work.

To implement the party's line, principles, and policies and to accomplish all arduous tasks, we have to give full play to the masses' initiative and their sense of being the master of their own affairs. We hope the party's leading cadres at all levels will brace themselves up, carry forward the fine tradition of maintaining close ties with the masses, give full play to this political strong point of our party, resolutely overcome all malpractices that keep them divorced from the masses, and do their utmost to properly implement the decision.

Commentator Views Significance of Marriage Law

*HK2404074590 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
14 Apr 90 p 2*

[Commentator's Article: "The Norms of Forming Harmonious, Happy Marriages and Families—Commemorating the 40th and 10th Anniversaries Respectively of the Promulgation of the First and Second 'Marriage Laws'"]

[Text] The first "Marriage Law" promulgated 40 years ago was, and the second "Marriage Law" promulgated 10 years ago is, among the important laws in our country. In different historical periods, they play an important role in the social life of the Chinese people in safeguarding the legal rights and interests of the citizens in the aspect of marriage and family and in building happy, harmonious, and equal marriages and families. Today, when we mark the 40th anniversary of the promulgation of the first "Marriage Law" and the 10th anniversary of the second "Marriage Law," it is of great significance to give further publicity to the "Marriage Law" in the whole country.

Families are cells of society. Properly handling marriage and family relations according to the law has a major bearing on social stability and development as a whole. The propaganda campaign to give publicity to the "Marriage Law" in the whole country in 1953 achieved marked results as the "Marriage Law" was made known to every household and all people, and many people who experienced this can now still remember it well. The new "Marriage Law" being promulgated in 1980 and coming into force in 1981 further improved the new-type marriage and family system in our country and became the basic norms for our people's marriages and families.

In the past 40 years, the marriage and family pattern in our country underwent major changes. Feudal, arranged, forced, and mercenary marriages, as well as the old marriage system which ignored the interests of children, were abolished; a new-type marriage system which guarantees freedom of marriage, monogamy, and equality between husband and wife and protects the legitimate rights and interests of women and children was established; laws and regulations in the aspect of marriage and family were gradually perfected; the marriage management system gradually took shape; legal marriages based on equality, voluntariness, and self-determination hold a predominant position; reforming the backward and outdated customs related to marriage has become the people's conscious action; holding weddings in a new and simple way has become the common wishes of entire society. In our country, the divorce rate is low, and marriages and families are solid. Profound changes have also occurred in the people's outlook on affections, marriage, childbearing, and morality. Practice shows that the "Marriage Law" has played a major role in protecting the citizens' legitimate rights and interests, safeguarding stability and unity in society, consolidating marriages and families, guaranteeing the smooth implementation of the national policy for birth control, and promoting the construction of socialist material and spiritual civilization.

At the same time, we should also notice that because our country remains in the initial stage of socialism, the economic and cultural conditions in our country are still rather backward and the influence of the feudal ideas and the feudal marriage system still exists. In particular, because efforts for ideological education were relaxed in the previous years and some localities did not give sufficient publicity to the "Marriage Law" and did not effectively enforce it, some ugly social phenomena which were once stamped out have reappeared in some localities. So, we must continue to protect the legitimate rights and interests of women and children; further eliminate various feudal customs; properly handle marriage and family relations according to the law; straighten out various phenomena of violating the "Marriage Law" in order to promote the construction of the socialist legal system related to marriage, to protect the legitimate rights and interests of the people, to guarantee the mental and physical health of women and children, and to ensure the smooth implementation of the basic

national policy for birth control. This is still an important task that we must fulfill. Therefore, it is necessary to frequently give publicity to the "Marriage Law" and conduct education in the "Marriage Law" among the masses and to increase the sense of the socialist laws among the citizens. This is a major part of the current construction of socialist spiritual civilization.

The "Marriage Law" is an important law concerning the immediate interests of all families and all people, both men and women in all ages. Beginning this year up to the period of the Eighth Five-Year Plan, about 10 million pairs of men and women will reach the age of marriage every year. Party committees and governments at all levels must attach great importance to giving publicity to the "Marriage Law" and must educate the broad masses, especially young people, and require them to consciously study and observe the "Marriage Law." Communist Party members and Communist Youth League members should take the lead in destroying the old and establishing the new and in transforming the social customs in this respect. Various administrative departments should cooperate with each other in further promoting the propaganda work related to the "Marriage Law" and implementing this law in order to consolidate social stability.

Natures of Socialist, Bourgeois Democracy Viewed

HK2304115390 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO
in Chinese 30 Mar 90 p 3

[Article by Qiu Dunhong (6726 2415 4767): "Correctly Distinguish Democracy of Two Different Nature"]

[Text] Both the student unrest in 1986 and the turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing evoked by the student unrest last year started with the slogan "democracy." This cannot but raise the following questions: What does democracy mean? Which one is better, socialist democracy or capitalist democracy? Unless these questions are thrashed out theoretically, it will be impossible to eliminate the influence of bourgeois liberalization and eradicate the ideological foundation of the turmoil.

Capitalist democracy has a dual meaning: Democratic rights of state system and nonstate formation. The capitalist democratic system is also divided into two categories: Constitutional monarchy and democratic republic. The system of power distribution of capitalist countries, that is, rule by the bourgeoisie over the working class and other laboring people, is established through the specific organizational forms of parliamentary constitutional monarchy, dual constitutional monarchy, parliamentary, and presidentship, respectively. This is the class nature of capitalist democracy. A review of the criticism by Marxist classic writers of capitalist democracy shows that they exposed and criticized from class essence the narrow-mindedness and hypocrisy of capitalist democracy.

Marxists do not deny the progressive role of the capitalist democratic system in history. Compared to feudal autocracy, Lenin regarded it as a "great progress" ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 4, p 55). However, recognition of class attribute of democracy is a fundamental difference between Marxist and bourgeois democratic viewpoints. Marxist viewpoint holds that discussion of democracy by deviating from its class nature is tantamount to ignorance of democracy. Discussion of bourgeois democracy without the method of class analysis is also tantamount to ignorance of bourgeois democracy. If we forget or deny this point, it is tantamount to surrendering to the bourgeoisie.

The 400-year history of capitalist commodity economic development since the Nederland bourgeois revolution in the 1660's is one of undisguised free competition. The capitalist democratic system was a political competition system established to meet the needs of such economic competition. Naturally, we cannot negate competition in a general manner. The general principle of the survival of the fittest is correct. Instead of embodying the principle of letting the best survive, political competition based on private ownership was a special political transaction determined by economic strength, that is, exchange of money and power. Like purchasing a commodity in the market, property owners may use money to take part in capitalist elections or invest in powers and authorized elections. When the elections require organizational forces, they set up bourgeois political parties representing the interests of different groups to serve the elections. Order required for the elections gives rise to bourgeois legal procedures similarly to the rules and referees of the game. This transaction of money for power which does not require any cover seem to be "free," "equal," and "open," but it is actually a contest of money. In the words of the Americans, "money is the milk for political activities." The expenses for presidential elections in the United States increased 20-fold over the past 40 years. At the one-day inaugural ceremony, President Bush spent \$25 million. How can the ordinary people afford such an expensive "price for power"? The statutes of capitalist countries which determine the qualifications of voters according to their property evidently show that their so-called "free competition" refer mainly to the rich, their "equal participation" is embodied within the ruling class, and their "openness" is but a show of the opponent. However, the "secret of their competitive means" will never be made public.

The principle of "balance from separation of powers" of the bourgeois democratic system is the specific application of the theory of separation of powers of the bourgeois thinkers Locke and Montesquieu. As an important component part of the bourgeois state apparatus, this principle indeed played an essential role in consolidating and perfecting the capitalist system. In light of the viewpoint of class analysis, however, it is a separation of powers within the bourgeoisie rather than separation of powers between various classes in society as advertised by the bourgeoisie. Of the members of the current U.S.

Congress, 30 percent are entrepreneurs and bankers, 50 percent are senior attorneys, and 20 percent are company directors and "experts" from other fields, but none of them are ordinary workers. From Washington to Bush, none of the 41 Presidents of the United States is elected from an ordinary worker.

Senior judges are always the celebrities appointed by the President. There are absolutely no chances for the ordinary people. Therefore, it would be more accurate to render the separation of powers into internal "division of work" to meet the needs of bourgeois rule. Such separation of powers is mutually coordinated when their internal interests coincide, but check each other when their internal interests do not coincide. Hence, the checking has become the means for the bourgeoisie to scramble for and share powers. In a country practicing the responsible cabinet system in particular, the statutory parliament can force the cabinet to resign through a nonconfidence bill. The cabinet can also apply to the head of state for dismissal of the parliament. As a result, no one can check the other.

It is not an invention of the bourgeoisie to offer certain rights of freedom to the ruled class. In China 2,000 years ago, Mengzi put forward the concept "the people are more important than the ruler," urging the rulers "to do things advantageous to the people if they want get their support." For fear of the "water overturning the boat," some enlightened emperors also did good things for the people. Therefore, we should look at the problem in the following manner: Compared with feudal autocracy of the past, the working class tried to get more rights of their own following the bourgeois revolution. So long as these rights are within the scope of bourgeois rule, they will not be restricted by the bourgeoisie. For example, the capitalist countries usually restrict the citizens' right to vote and stand for election in light of their years of residence, race, sex, property, and education.

Naturally, capitalist democracy still exists worldwide. It can continue to exist in light of the concept of its value, but it cannot represent the future. Like other exploiting classes, bourgeois rule is obtained by enslavement. Except for a change of regime, this rule characterized by obtaining powers for the sake of powers will not be wiser than class rule of the past. Following the solemn statement "the proletariat has been promoted to a ruling class and obtained democracy" by Marx and Engels in their "Manifesto of the Communist Party", however, people gained a genuine understanding of powers: "When, in the course of development, class distinctions have disappeared, and all production has been concentrated in the hands of a vast association of the whole nation, the public power will lose its political character." What a profound statement! Otherwise, it would be impossible for mankind to free themselves from narrow-mindedness and prejudices arising from class existence, not to say of the practical movement and social system for occupying power or for abolishing power. In the face of the future of

democracy, bourgeois democracy is on the wane while the cause of communism will eventually win victory the world over.

"We have no democracy." Some people who are ignorant of socialist democracy say. Is this true? No. China has been under feudal and imperial rule over thousands of years. When the guns of the Opium War in the mid-19th century woke the Chinese people, the progressive Chinese opened their eyes to look at the world and seek a way to save the country and nation. Despite the salvation proposals of "playing off one foreign power against another," "Chinese learning for the foundation, Western learning for application," "total Westernization," and "three people's principles" over the past century or so and although the empire turned to a "republic" and the emperor to a "president" in history, the Chinese people fell under the yoke of imperialism before they could free themselves from feudal rule. Who changed this state of affairs? Following the emergence of a new class force in China, the CPC led and realized a great revolution—the people's democratic revolution, for the first time, which truly greeted the spring of democracy to the land covering an area of 9.6 million square km. Over the past 40 years, the multiparty system under party leadership and the political consultative system, the system of people's congress at all levels, the different forms of election system, the system for establishment of the organs of power, and the legislative and judicial systems have gradually become perfect. The people's position upgraded unprecedentedly and the country advanced full steam ahead. To this piece of ancient land, is all this not a great undertaking through the ages?

Of course, we cannot say that the 40-year-old democratic system is perfect. However, there is one thing we can be sure of: Today China has put an end to the history of a minority ruling over the majority. In other words, China's people's democratic dictatorship, as a new type of regime, means that the workers, peasants, intellectuals, Chinese nationals residing abroad, and those who ardently love the socialist motherland enjoy the rights of state administration, while dictatorship is exercised only on a tiny handful of enemies who are hostile to and who sabotage our socialist construction. Undoubtedly, this democratic system has enormously extended the scope of democracy compared with the rule by one class of the bourgeoisie. Now the target of dictatorship includes the counterrevolutionaries, hostile elements, and criminal offenders. These elements constitute only a tiny minority among the 1.1 billion people. Can we say that such an extensive, true people's regime is not democratic?

"We cannot realize our own rights." Some people think so in a naive manner. In fact, citizens of the socialist country are performing their rights of being masters of their own affairs everyday. In China, the people are masters of the means of production. Wherever you go, you can enjoy the rights of labor legally and practically. Moreover, the wealth created by your labor, whether it is used to meet your needs or to serve state construction, is

taken from the people and used in the interests of the people. This equal status of the people economically determines that everyone enjoys the right to vote and stand for election and participate in state administration through the forms of democracy or indirect democracy. In other words, as direct administration is not yet realized in actual society, the people's rights can only be realized through the majority of the people authorizing a handful of people to exercise administration (the form of indirect administration in China is the election of people's delegates). Hence, the rights of the people can only be embodied in economic ownership and the right to vote and stand election politically, rather than everyone being a premier. The Chinese people enjoy the right to work which is free of exploitation and the right to vote and stand election free of property limitations. Hence, they enjoy the most practical and real rights.

"We lack freedom and rights." A number of people have such a misunderstanding. Actually, they do not understand these two concepts. In a class society, freedom and right which are bound and influenced by a certain system, history, nation, morality, religion, and culture, serve the ruling class objectively. Moreover, social order in a broad sense is accompanied by development of human society. In China, citizens enjoy legally and practically the right to vote, stand election, labor, work, study, scientific research, criticism, academic contention, property, protection of personal security, assembly, association, and demonstration. Is it correct to say that citizens do not have sufficient democracy and rights? In China's social system or moral values, we have stressed the principles of mutual respect, help, service, and responsibility between people. Freedom should be discussed on the premise of not harming others' freedom. Is this not fair? Is there any country in the world which allows lawless "rights" and absolute "freedom"?

Popularization of Legal Knowledge Praised

HK2204063690 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
19 Apr 90 p 1

[Editorial: "Strengthening Publicity of the Legal System by Focusing on Stability and Development"]

[Text] In a vast and populous country like ours, the launching of publicity and education in the popularization of general legal knowledge is a pioneering undertaking in the founding history of our legal system. Since the introduction of the "Resolution on the Basic Popularization of Legal Knowledge Among Citizens" by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress in 1985, activities regarding the study of the ten laws and one regulation have been extensively launched in towns and townships throughout the country. Because of the popularization of general legal knowledge, our citizens have initially acquired some legal awareness and have cultivated, to varying extents, legal concepts and concepts of managing affairs in accordance with the law. A

preliminary foundation has been laid in the in-depth launching of publicity and education work regarding the legal system.

Ever since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party and the state have been insisting on the basic guiding principles of developing socialist democracy and perfecting the socialist legal system. These are our long-term strategic duties. Enabling the broad masses and the cadres to acquire a clear understanding of the socialist legal system is the centralized realization of the basic interests of the working class and of the masses. The perfection of the socialist legal system is a major aspect in the strengthening of the people's democratic government. We must popularize legal knowledge in an in-depth manner and continuously organize study sessions for cadres and the people to study our country's Constitution. The Constitution is our state's legal basis. The spirit of the four cardinal principles is clearly realized in its entire content, which comprises stipulations governing the nature of our country's government, the formation of state organizations, and the various basic principles. The Constitution is continuously perfecting the stipulations of our socialist system and establishing basic principles of reform. Moreover, the Constitution stipulates most comprehensively the basic rights and obligations of our citizens. Citizens should exercise these rights in accordance with the law and employ legal weapons to struggle against acts which infringe upon their lawful rights. At the same time, however, they must neither harm the interests of the state and society nor collective interests and the interests of other citizens when they exercise the authority bestowed upon them by the Constitution or other legal provisions. After the cadres and masses have studied and mastered the basics of our Constitution, they will clearly understand their obligations towards the state and society, and they will be able to safeguard the stability and unity of the state and society in a conscious manner.

At present, stability is our foremost concern. Without stability, we will not be able to safeguard the implementation of economic improvement and reform and the deepening of reform, and we will not be able to reinforce socialist democracy and legal constructions. As it is imperative for the legal system to safeguard political, economic, and social stability, the in-depth launching of publicity education in popularizing legal knowledge should be focused on stability, and such work should be gradually deepened.

In the further popularization of legal knowledge, cadres and staff members of various trades and sectors, especially leading cadres, must team up and study the professional legal knowledge which is closely related to their own positions and their personal lives. They should increase their consciousness and enthusiasm regarding the lawful handling, management, and administration of their affairs, and they should gradually guide the various kinds of work onto the track of the legal system.

The popularization of legal knowledge is an extensive large scale social project which is very difficult to carry out. In the last few years, a great deal of work has been done and positive results achieved by party committees, people's congresses, governments, and the various departments concerned. In the popularization of legal knowledge in the next few years, actual leadership and effective monitoring should be further strengthened. The participants of the third national legal system publicity education work conference summed up the state's experience in popularizing legal knowledge in the past few years. They held discussions and formulated a five-year plan for the second round of the popularization of legal knowledge. In the popularization of legal knowledge carried out in the past few years, enthusiastic advanced collectives and individuals have emerged in various regions and departments to publicize general legal knowledge. We should make good use of these models to propel our undertakings and strive to fulfill the various requirements in the second five-year plan, in order to promote the healthy development of our socialist democracy and legal system constructions.

Advertisers Told To 'Get Onto' 'Right Track'

HK2304052790 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
23 Apr 90 p 3

[By staff reporter Wang Rong]

[Text] China has lots to do to get its advertising industry onto the right track.

Tian Shuqian, president of the non-governmental China Advertising Association (CAA), has called for improvements in four aspects of the ad business.

The common money-oriented management should be replaced by providing quality service to win customers, and the primitive style of publishing whatever is provided by the customers should be transformed to offering a whole set of services from designing to publishing, he said.

The management and administration of ad business should also be gradually specialized, systematized and standardized, and a team of professional ad workers should be raised through in-service training and college education.

Tian made the remarks to the award-granting ceremony last weekend in Beijing for the 88 model ad firms and advertisers elected in last year's national competition for quality ad service.

The awarded units were praised for their efforts in bettering service, which contributed to the change of the image of advertisement in public's mind.

A young industry in the country which has been booming during the past ten years, Chinese advertisements have steadily made "giant strides" and meanwhile, some of its "significant problems" are exposed, Tian said.

When the State's open-door policy went into effect ten years ago, it triggered the development of business volume, employee and the number of advertisers, he said.

The ad business volume approached two billion yuan (\$425 million) by the end of 1989, seven times that of the figure for 1983; advertisers numbered 11,444, four times of that of 1983, and over 128,000 people are now working in the industry, three times that of 1983's figure.

Over 400 advertisers are making ads for foreign business bodies.

Tian, also the vice-director of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC), warned that China's present 11,444 advertisers can hardly be "fed" due to the shortage of advertising.

"The conflicts left by the previous overheated development of ad industry will possibly get sharper in coming years," he said, although the department concerned has said no to quite a lot of applicants for opening ad business last year and closed 750 for poor or illegal management.

Health Ministry Tackles Fluorine Toxicosis

HK2304052990 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
23 Apr 90 p 3

[By staff reporter Zhu Baoxia]

[Text] The Ministry of Public Health is making efforts to lower incidence of fluorine toxicosis via publicity, education and scientific renovation of some living facilities such as cooking stoves, according to Gao Shufen, director of the Endemic Diseases Control Department under the ministry.

Fluorine toxicosis is an endemic disease caused by drinking water with high density of fluorine and also by inhaling smoke containing fluorine substances. In this case, fluorine, which is normally used to prevent tooth decay, might even decay one's teeth and even deform one's bones thus making people unable to work and deal with daily life.

The Three Gorges region in Sichuan Province has been designated for trial work.

Scientific and technological researchers have been asked to invent more sanitary, energy-saving and efficient cooking and heating facilities for the residents, said Gao.

The country now has more than 40 million people suffering from the above symptoms caused by fluorine toxicosis.

And another 200 million people across the country are likely to be exposed to the disease.

According to Cao Shouren, deputy director of the expert consulting committee on endemic diseases of the Ministry of Public Health, the country has long put the focus

of the ailments' control in regions whose drinking water contains a high density of fluorine and in enterprises and mines who usually discharge fluorine substances into water nearby.

Little attention was paid on coal fluorine toxicosis till the early 80s when several places in Hubei, Guizhou and Sichuan Provinces reported that some residents got poisoned through using high-fluorine coal for cooking and heating.

By the end of last year, about 14 provinces and cities have discovered cases of coal fluorine poisoning.

Cao said that in China, with an annual production of more than one billion tons, coal in many districts such as Sichuan, Hubei, Hunan, Yunnan and Shaanxi has a high content of fluorine.

Some contains two to three thousand milligrams of fluorine per kilogram of coal, the international standard is 80 milligrams per kilogram.

Many households in these areas tend to cook with stoves without chimneys.

Some even do not use stoves. They just pile up the coal inside rooms and then light fire for cooking and heating.

Thus fluorine smoke and some other harmful substances discharged severely contaminate the air, grain and water and lead to harm to the people's health.

Ma Feng Says Liberalization Led to Decadent Art

HK2204082690 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
13 Apr 90 p 8

[Report: "Ma Feng Attributes Lack of Good Works in Field of Literature to Liberalization"]

[Text] Ma Feng, who was recently appointed to be vice chairman of the Chinese Writers' Association, admitted that literary creation at present was somewhat inactive, and not many influential works were being created. He said that this was an inevitable stage. When the mentality of the writers has been adjusted, some good works will be created.

Ma Feng said that in previous years, the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization was obviously reflected in the art and literary circles. Some works advocated decadent things of capitalism and bourgeois values. They caused confusion in the minds of some people. He said that some works simply spoiled people's tastes, and some readers were addicted to such lousy works like drug addicts were addicted to drugs.

Ma Feng, 68, said that some young and middle-aged writers were the first victims of bourgeois liberalization, because they were corrupted and then they wrote works to corrupt other people. These writers had some unusual life experiences and wrote some good works. Their starting point was good. However, in recent years, they followed an erroneous path in artistic creation, and

pursued so-called "pure art" which divorced them from the masses. They merely liked to listen to flattering words and became conceited.

He said that more ideological work should be done among these young and middle-aged writers, and strict demands should be set on them. At the same time, there should not be any discrimination against them because they wrote some bad works. As long as they are willing to correct their practice, they will still be part of the state's valuable wealth.

Science & Technology

Article Hails Asiasat-1 Launch Achievement

HK2304104390 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
10 Apr 90 p 4

[Report by staff reporter Ji Honggeng (6060 3126 6342):
"The Launch That Enhances the Nation's Prestige—
Report From Xichang Satellite Launching Base"]

[Text] A glorious moment, a moving moment. On the evening of April 7, our "Long March Three" carrier rocket with "Asiasat-1" aboard was ignited and launched. "Oh, it's going up, it's going up!" Chinese and foreign guests viewing the spectacle from the platform of the Xichang Satellite Launching Center burst into waves of cheers. Their cheers merged with the rocket's ear-splitting rumble as it shot into the air and created a magnificent symphony.

"This is a matter of great significance. It is my first visit to Xichang. It is worthwhile to witness it for even two seconds..." the renowned Li Kar-shing, director of Hutchison Whampoa Limited in Hong Kong said. He had taken a special flight to Xichang that afternoon with Zhou Nan, the director of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, Hong Kong Branch, and a number of Hong Kong and Macao personalities. Li was apparently very proud that his company had entered into a partnership with China International Trust and Investment Corporation (CITIC) and Cable and Wireless Public Limited Company [PLC] of Britain to establish the Asia Satellite Telecommunications Company for the purchase and operation of "Asiasat-1".

This launch can be termed an international test. To "receive" this foreign satellite, the launching center had constructed, in accordance with the requirements of the other party, a sterile testing plant equipped with stringent temperature controls. Our technical staff solved the many problems regarding the integration of a foreign satellite and our carrier rocket and sent the satellite up to its assigned orbit. One of the comrades in charge of the satellite launching testing and monitoring department of China said: "The fact that we have successfully launched our first foreign satellite indicates that our space business has entered the international market. We will be able to offer our services to subscribers in various

countries, and the foreigners' trust in us will be much strengthened. After the first satellite, there will be a second and a third...."

It was neither easy to have a successful launch nor to strive to launch this satellite in Xichang, China!

The beginning is always difficult, but the courageous are not afraid to make the first step. In a couplet written six years ago for CITIC, Comrade Deng Xiaoping urged the company to "open up new horizons and contribute more." CITIC managing director Rong Yiren and his partners have always remembered and put into practice what Comrade Deng said.

The absence of a regional professional communications satellite in Asia had limited the improvement of communications in that continent. It was in late 1986 that CITIC's technical development department first came in contact with this project. After rounds of contact and negotiations, Rong Yiren decided to seek partners, each of whom would own one-third of the share capital, to form the Asia Satellite Telecommunications Company to purchase and operate this U.S. satellite that was to be launched by our base in Xichang. However, things did not go as smoothly as planned. After the political turbulence in our country last June, the so-called economic sanctions imposed upon us by certain Western countries had caused considerable difficulties for CITIC in its allocation of capital for this purpose. Some foreign businessmen tried to take advantage of CITIC's weakness and said that they would join the company if CITIC withdrew. Some people harbored doubts regarding the possibility of launching a satellite in Xichang. Some countries, flaunting their superiority in certain matters, claimed that they would snatch this satellite and launch it themselves at all costs. All at once, there were all kinds of speculation and rumors.

"Will CITIC withdraw? What if problems occur in the allocation of funds?" The CITIC staff was very perplexed by the difficult situation. Rong Yiren marched forward undaunted. Wang Jun, CITIC's managing director of the Asia Satellite Telecommunications Company followed Rong Yiren's instructions and stated to the company's partners, namely, Hutchison Whampoa Limited and Cable and Wireless PLC of Britain that CITIC had invested in the company primarily to enable this satellite to be launched in Xichang in our country. After negotiations, the partners concerned gave their unanimous agreement to that arrangement. During that difficult period, CITIC tried to solve capital-raising problems. Assisted by friendly parties, Rong Yiren did a lot of work and delivered this satellite in a timely manner to our Xichang launching base.

The progress was extremely labored. CITIC suffered many setbacks for the sake of "Asiasat-1". During a special flight from the launch site, Rong Yiren said: "The launch has been successful. I feel both happy and at peace. I am happy because the fame of our country has spread far and wide. I feel at peace because we have

finally accomplished something." He added: "The communication satellite business is weak in Asia. We have merely made a beginning and created a promoting effect. I, being in my 'sunset' years, should do more work that benefits the country. An entrepreneur should take into consideration economic and social beneficial results at the same time. Social beneficial results should comprise political effects and our country's interests."

*** Domestic 'Tempest'-Protected Computer Developed**
90P60002 Beijing KEJI RIBAO [SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DAILY] in Chinese 27 Mar 90 p 2

[Article by Wang Hanlin (3769 5060 2651) based on report by Sun Minqiang (1327 3046 1730) in ZHONGGUO HANGKONG HANGTIAN BAO: "Institute 706 of Ministry of Aeronautics & Astronautics Industry Achieves Breakthrough: Development of China's First Anti-Information-Leak Computer"]

[Summary] China has made a breakthrough advance in countering information leaks from computers—a technology tightly restricted abroad and highly competitive. Trials of the anti-information-leak computer developed by Institute 706 of the Ministry of Aeronautics & Astronautics Industry (MAAI) have generated satisfying results.

Because a great amount of military, political, and economic information escapes through electromagnetic emanations from computers, this information is susceptible to theft by resourceful individuals with advanced receiving and processing equipment. As an example, this writer recently witnessed a demonstration in which a common TV set, with some modifications, was able to display the complete contents of a computer monitor positioned several dozen meters away.

The mysterious anti-information-leak technology known abroad as "Tempest" has been tightly guarded by foreign nations and has also been the subject of intensely competitive development projects. On its own initiative and with no technical reference data, MAAI's Institute 706 boldly undertook the difficult task of developing such a system. Using both offensive and defensive tactics in a two-year-plus research effort, the institute finally developed China's first anti-information-leak computer. Tested by various authorities, this equipment has performed well.

Song Jian Speaks at Scientific Conference

OW2404004590 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1155 GMT 17 Apr 90

[By reporter Jiang Zaizhong (1203 0961 1813)]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Apr (XINHUA)—Since China began the policy of reform and opening to the outside world, its scientific and technological cooperation and exchanges with other countries have expanded rapidly. According to information released by the national conference on

scientific and technological relations with foreign countries, China has entered into scientific and technological cooperation with 108 countries and regions, and a pattern of international cooperation at different levels, through various channels, and in all forms has taken shape.

While developing scientific and technological cooperation with other governments, China has been actively expanding nongovernmental scientific and technological cooperation and exchanges with other countries. As a result, exchanges among scientific and technological institutions, among universities, among scientific and technological organizations, among enterprises, among cities, and among scientists have been very active. For example, the Chinese Academy of Sciences has concluded cooperation agreements with the science academies and scientific research institutions of 50 countries and regions. The scale of scientific and technological exchanges with foreign countries is expanding. In 1989, there were 10,600 items of governmental and nongovernmental scientific and technological cooperation and exchanges with foreign countries, an increase of nine times over 1978. In addition, there are now many forms of cooperation. In the past, Chinese-foreign scientific and technological cooperation and exchanges were limited to study tour exchanges and participation in academic meetings, but now they have progressed to cooperation in technology, trade, industry, agriculture, and banking. All these play a role in boosting the economy.

Addressing the conference, Song Jian, state councillor and minister of the State Science and Technology Commission, said: International scientific and technological cooperation has become an international system, forming an important part of contemporary international relations, and is an important, indispensable prerequisite for making a breakthrough in modern science and technology and for expediting economic development. He called on comrades on the scientific and technological front to strengthen scientific and technological relations with foreign countries, to expand various forms of bilateral and multilateral international cooperation, and to strive to safeguard and expand the situation of opening to the outside world and international cooperation that has taken shape during the past 10 years.

Economic & Agricultural

Statistics Bureau: 1st-Quarter Economy on Target

OW2304234090 Beijing XINHUA in English 1338 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA)—China's economy has forged ahead in line with the pre-set target in the first quarter of this year during the nationwide economic adjustment program, a government official said here today.

Zhang Zhongji, the spokesman for the State Statistics Bureau, said at a press conference that the agricultural production situation is getting better, the structure of industrial production has been improved and there is a sufficient supply of commodities.

In addition, he said that price hikes slowed down, a large amount of currency was withdrawn from circulation and the international payments situation turned for the better in the same period.

In order to reap a bumper harvest this year, he said, various regions have made great efforts to build irrigation and water conservancy projects since last winter. More than 3.9 million ha [hectare] has been newly irrigated, and about 770,000 ha of middle- or low-yielding land transformed. At the same time summer crops are doing well.

He said the output value of industry in the past quarter totalled 415.8 billion yuan, almost equal to that of the same period of last year.

Product mix has been improved with growing outputs of energy, raw materials and products to aid agriculture. The output of raw coal climbed by eight percent and the generated energy by 7.9 percent. Production declines were only seen in durable goods, mechanical and electronic equipment and construction materials. Such declines accord with the policy of rectification, he added.

According to the spokesman, investment in fixed assets of the state-owned enterprises reached 20.4 billion yuan in the first quarter of this year, equal to that of the same period of last year.

The capital construction projects each with investments above 50,000 yuan totalled 16,400, of which 853 are new projects starting this year, 283 more than in the same period of last year.

However, the spokesman noted, the planned investment scale of the projects under construction has expanded by more than 20 percent over the same period of last year and some newly started projects don't conform to the state industrial policy.

Speaking about commodity resources, he said the market still remains slack. The turnover of retail sales totalled 202.3 billion yuan in the first quarter, a drop of 3.1 percent over the same period of last year.

The retail price index increased by 3.9 percent in the first quarter on a year-to-year level—the lowest price increase since 1988. The living cost of urban residents in 35 large and middle-sized cities rose by 4.4 percent. In order to support agricultural production, clear up the debts between enterprises and promote industrial production, banks issued a large quantity of floating capital. Savings deposits in both urban and rural areas had increased by 61.9 billion yuan at the end of March over the early period of this year.

Zhang said exports keep growing due to opening up of international markets. The export volume in the first quarter reached 10.79 billion U.S. dollars-worth, an increase of 11.6 percent over the same period of last year. The balance of trade reached 1.63 billion U.S. dollars-worth in China's favor.

Revenue Exceeds Expenditure

OW2304234590 Beijing XINHUA in English
1222 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA)—China's financial revenue in the first quarter of this year came to 51.4 billion yuan, as against expenditure of 49.7 billion yuan, a spokesman for the State Statistics Bureau said here today.

Speaking at a press conference, the spokesman said that although the revenue was greater than the expenditure, the increase of revenue was lower than that of expenditure.

He said in the first quarter because of poor economic results the state-run industrial enterprises produced profits and taxes of 27.7 billion yuan, a drop of 20.6 percent over the same period last year.

The net profit of commercial enterprises also dropped and capital turnover slowed down. At present, product funds account for 30.7 percent of the circulating funds, 10 percent more than the normal ratio.

Ongoing Slump in Industrial Production Predicted

HK2304053790 Beijing CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY) in English 23 Apr 90 p 1

[By staff reporter Wang Xiangwei]

[Text] China's industrial production will probably remain in the doldrums during the first half of this year despite signs of recovery, some senior Chinese economists have predicted.

Zhao Minshan, senior economist with the State Statistical Bureau, is forecasting that the industrial production in the second quarter would probably post zero growth at best and might turn negative at worst.

He told Business Weekly that the major economic woes which have hamstrung industrial production have not shown any significant turn-around for the better.

The forecast dimmed the government's hopes to pull industrial production out of its dismal performance and gear up the annual growth rate to 6 percent by the end of June.

However, Zhao and other economists interviewed by Business Weekly, agreed that industrial production would probably pick up in the third quarter and be in full steam in the fourth quarter.

They said that although the government has adopted a series of emergency measures such as slashing interest rates for both deposits and loans since the beginning of this year, these efforts could not bring about results immediately and it would still take some time to gauge their effects.

As a result, some economists said that industrial production in the second quarter would not take any strength from those measures.

Furthermore, Zhao pointed out that the forecast of zero growth, or even negative growth, in the second quarter as compared with the same period last year was made because industrial production then had posted a robust growth.

It is the custom of Chinese statisticians to adopt the method of constant proportion, that is to compare the figures in the current period to the ones in the same period during the previous year as the main way to monitor economic development.

Zhao noted that much of the strength of the robust growth in the second quarter of last year was carried over from the overheated economic development back in 1988.

By contrast, industrial production during the second quarter of this year would be unlikely to derive any strength from this year's first quarter.

According to the State Statistical Bureau, the combined industrial output in the first three months of this year maintained the same level as it did during the first quarter of 1989, standing at 415.8 billion yuan (\$88.3 billion).

Moreover, the economists said, economic woes such as the credit crunch and the market slump still persist in hampering industrial growth.

Despite the government's efforts to relax monetary controls, most enterprises still feel the pinch of a lack of cash flow as their products have to be stockpiled because of the market slump.

Business Weekly has learned that industrial and commercial inventories increased last year by more than 100 billion yuan.

As a result, many enterprises have either scaled down or stopped production because most of their funds are tied up in these huge inventories.

The most crucial issue, the economists said, is to turn around the current sluggish market so as to stimulate demand and consumption.

Realizing this problem, the State Council has adopted a series of measures to invigorate the market.

The People's Bank of China has recently slashed both the interest rates for deposits and loans to enhance consumer confidence and help relieve the financial burden of businesses.

Meanwhile, the government has indicated some flexibility on the matter of capital investment.

Economists told Business Weekly that a slight loosening of the tight controls on capital investment is one of the crucial ways of invigorating the current market slump so as to achieve the purpose of stimulating industrial production.

They said this would certainly help to whip up demand for a number of raw materials, which could in turn breathe life into many manufacturing firms.

Meanwhile, the relaxation could also liven up demand for consumer goods because one third of the total amount of capital investment would be transformed into purchasing power of workers.

Business Weekly learned that the government has earmarked 410 billion yuan (\$87 billion) for investment on capital construction and fixed assets.

The economists urged the government to invest more in capital construction and fixed assets so as to stimulate industrial production.

Economists Concerned About Growing Unemployment

HK1804025690 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
18 Apr 90 p 4

[By Zhang Bian]

[Text] Unemployment has become one of the major concerns for economists as China continues its 19-month-old austerity programme.

Urban unemployment stood at 5 million at the end of 1989 and this year, 6 million more city-dwellers will begin the hunt for jobs.

A series of counter-measures—in addition to population control—to meet the mounting pressure of unemployment, have been proposed by economist Song Xiaowu in the Chongqing-based bi-monthly publication REFORM.

They include political reaffirmation and encouragement from the central economic authorities to the service trade, rural industry, labour export, and the development of job swapping and social security systems.

Meanwhile, in another report published in the journal, a group of State Planning Commission policy researchers said collective and private enterprises were also important for generating job opportunities.

They deserved enthusiastic support and good co-ordination, the State Planning Commission researchers said.

Song noted that the number of workers in China's service industries was still small compared with total employment—merely 17.4 per cent.

In contrast, the service trade provides 68.9 per cent of the jobs in United States, 42.8 per cent in the Soviet Union, 56.9 per cent in India, and 36.6 per cent in the Philippines.

Song pointed out that in rural areas "the majority" of surplus farm labour could be accommodated only by local, often community-owned, industry and services.

Under-employed farmers would easily crush the country's existing urban infrastructure were they all to migrate to big cities, he said.

Rural industry and services, usually referred to as township and village enterprises, provide 80 million jobs to the country's 160 million surplus farm labourers.

They would have to generate 20 million more opportunities in the 1990s, when the surplus would reach 200 million, Song said.

Labour Export

Moving on to labour export, he lamented that, though China had begun to contract overseas services 11 years ago, its share of the world labour market was still less than 0.06 per cent. In contrast, more than 10 per cent of the market was taken by Pakistan.

Economic analysts Yan Kalin wrote in the Guangzhou-based newspaper *ASIAN-PACIFIC ECONOMIC TIMES* that China had only 70,000 workers contracted abroad.

But each worker could earn China more than \$2,000 a year in foreign exchange.

Job exchanges through specialized and semi-specialized institutions had been flourishing in South China's Guangdong Province, and had proved helpful, Song said.

The negative side of the story, however, was that many of them, originally branches of other organizations, still dealt only with specific trades or specific classes of job seeker, he said.

He cited a large number of enterprise managers as saying that the exchange offices should separate their accounts from their founding organizations so that they could form an independent social services network.

China's existing rules on unemployment welfare, drawn up by the State Council in 1986, only took care of workers from State-owned enterprises, Song said.

They needed some rewriting before they could become sophisticated enough to regulate the country's entire labour market, he pointed out.

Unemployment has been a field of constant debate and experimentation during China's economic reform.

The first ever report on the subject came from Central China's Hubei Province, when 14,000 workers were fired by State-owned enterprises in 1987.

Then in Shanghai 30,000 workers were reported to be living on unemployment welfare in mid-1988.

Almost in no time, this was followed by the announcement of the national urban unemployment figure—300,000.

In 1989, millions of farmers who came looking for jobs were turned down but were still reluctant to tear themselves away from the urban lifestyle. They flooded into big cities like Beijing and Guangzhou.

Now, urban unemployment has risen to 11 million, with 80 million surplus workers in the countryside.

New job opportunities are slim at the moment when investment is being curtailed on the one hand, and factories are adjusting, reducing or simply suspending production on the other—measures necessitated by the austerity programme.

How will this, in an over-populated society like China, affect the overall economic and sociological picture?

The question provokes ever more intense research and discussion among the nation's economists and demographic experts.

Deputy Minister Writes on Open Trade Policy

HK1704084890 Beijing CHINA DAILY
(GUANGZHOU FAIR SUPPLEMENT) in English
14 Apr 90 p 1

[By Wang Ping, deputy minister of foreign economic relations and trade]

[Text] After the Third Plenary Session of the 13th Central Committee, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade (Mofert) has put great effort into improving the economic environment and order under the guidance of the open policy.

In 1988, many low-quality companies were established with no consideration for the country's export sources and capacity. They greatly affected the normal order of foreign trade and lowered China's business prestige abroad.

In the past year, the ministry has been determined to tackle these companies and has achieved remarkable success.

The control of companies involved in exporting, of branches overseas and of companies setting up in the Hong Kong and Macao areas, is also under way.

Planned management, rationing and licensing systems are being perfected and made more scientific, systematic

and standardized. The methods of managing some import and export commodities have been cleared up and carried out in line with the rules, getting rid of loopholes and arbitrary decisions.

Furthermore, special agents are now sent to provinces and cities concerned to establish chambers of commerce for import and export commodities.

Some cases of chaotic business have been cleared up, and preventive and governing measures have been worked out for some commodities which are likely to be the subject of panic buying.

The investment environment has been improved and help is being given to foreign-funded enterprises.

These policies were carried out in 1989 when many problems which had been accumulating for years surfaced.

Import and Export

Rapid inflation resulted in the high cost of exports. Insufficient funds and export sources, shortages of energy and raw materials for export production, as well as Beijing's social turmoil in June and the consequent economic sanctions imposed by some Western countries, have seriously hindered China's economic developing difficulties.

Mofert statistics show that import and export volume last year reached \$81.55 billion, a 1.3 percent increase on the previous year. Export volume in this total amounted to \$43.28 billion, 6.5 percent up on 1988, and import volume \$38.27 billion, a decrease of 3.9 percent on 1988.

The balance of trade surplus of \$5 billion greatly increased the country's foreign exchange reserves.

The breakdown of imported and exported commodities also improved, with the proportion of industrial products rising to 71.6 percent and that of primary products declining.

With a decline of 20.3 percent in funds available for importing, most imports comprised equipment and materials important to the nation's construction and people's daily life. Consumption of luxury goods were controlled.

The level of trade with the Hong Kong and Macao areas remained about the same as previous years, while that with Japan saw a slight decline. Trade with the United States, EEC countries, Latin America, Asian countries and the Soviet Union all increased at varying rates.

The conditions for attracting foreign investment have been better than exported, although the economic sanctions imposed by some Western countries had an impact on China's trade development in 1989.

The value of loans signed with foreign countries was \$4.8 billion, down 51 percent on 1988.

The 5,784 newly-approved investment projects involving foreign business people including 3,663 Sino-foreign joint ventures, 1,179 co-managed enterprises, 932 wholly foreign-managed enterprises and 10 projects for co-operative exploration, showed a slight fall on the previous year, but the value of agreed investment reached \$5.6 billion, up 5.6 percent on 1988, while the actual invested value reached \$3.3 billion, up 4.1 percent.

Furthermore, of the newly-approved projects, 90 percent were for production; there were more large projects absorbing investment of more than \$100 million than in any previous year; and there were more wholly foreign-managed enterprises than before.

The export value of these enterprises, at \$3.59 billion, doubled that of the previous year.

Labour Service

In 1989, China's technical services companies signed 1,850 labour contracts with foreign countries with a contract value of \$1.85 billion, declining 14.7 percent on the previous year. The business value reached \$1.38 billion, also slightly down on 1988.

The number of labourers engaged in contracts in foreign countries remained at about 65,000, while the number of countries and regions signing labour contracts with China rose to 123 from the 1988 figure of 117.

Rapid progress was seen in labour contract business with the Soviet Union and the Hong Kong and Macao areas.

Non-Trade Venture

Most non-trade joint ventures abroad were running well and China's total investment value, up 54.2-percent on 1988, reached \$236 million, with 119 newly-approved projects in 1989.

Because of economic sanctions, decreased foreign loans and limitations on exporting technology to China, there were only 328 technology importing contracts signed, with a business value of \$2.926 billion, drops of 25 percent and 18 percent respectively on 1988.

Technology exports involving mechanical, electronic, chemical, agricultural and textile industries developed greatly, with 168 technology exporting contracts signed, 26 percent more than in 1988. Total business value was \$879 million, up 405 percent on the previous year.

Political Situation

Nowadays, China's political situation is stable and its open policy and active attitude in co-operation with other countries have brought benefits in world business circles.

1st-Quarter Bank Loans to Enterprises Increase

OW2304234490 Beijing XINHUA in English
1350 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA)—Banks in China have granted loans of 19.9 billion yuan in the first quarter to large and medium-sized enterprises to help them promote production and clear debts among enterprises.

Zhang Zhongji, spokesman for the State Statistics Bureau said here today that the loans were 10 billion yuan more than the loans granted over the same period last year.

He said that banks will continue to allocate circulation funds to industrial enterprises during the second part of this year to promote production and steady growth of the national economy.

He described the slowdown of industrial growth in the first quarter of the year as an inevitable result of economic readjustment. "It should not be regarded as an economic slump," he said.

He predicted that industrial production will go up again in the second part of the year.

People's Bank Increases Loans to Minority Areas

OW1504122890 Beijing XINHUA in English
1210 GMT 15 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA)—The People's Bank of China, the central bank, has granted loans totaling 13.4 billion yuan (about 2.85 billion U.S. dollars) to ethnic minority areas to help them boost economy in recent years.

According to the latest information provided by the bank's Bureau of Funds, the bank has always taken care and supported the country's five autonomous regions of Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang, Tibet, Guangxi and Ningxia in credit policy and loan arrangement.

It has increased its special low-interest loans to these regions each from 300 million yuan (about 63.8 million U.S. dollars) a year in 1983 and 1984 to one billion yuan (about 213 million U.S. dollars) a year starting from 1985. Special loans to poor areas have registered big increase since.

Ningxia, Guangxi and Xinjiang regions and autonomous prefectures and counties in other provinces have used the loans to improve transport facilities, expand power industry, introduce advanced technology and invite technicians to help exploit local natural resources and process farm and sideline production so as to get rid of poverty.

It is learned that the bank will continue to grant special loans to help ethnic minority areas to boost economy in the near future.

GUANGMING RIBAO on Property Relations

HK1704005190 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO
in Chinese 24 Mar 90 p 3

[Article by Wu Xuangong (0702 1357 1872): "Property Rights Relations of State-Owned Enterprises"]

[Text] The contracted management responsibility system has smashed the restraints of the highly centralized structure and has produced remarkable economic results. In the course of implementation, however, it has also exposed many problems that must not be overlooked. How should we view the questions of ambiguity in property rights and void ownership regarding the contracting system? Can the contracting system ever resolve some existing drawbacks? What is the way out for the system of ownership by the whole people? How are we going to deepen the reform? In this article I would like to discuss all these questions with my fellow theoreticians.

The Law Has Clearly Defined the Basic Property Rights of State-Owned Enterprises

One view holds that the fact that the property rights of enterprises practicing the contracting system are not clearly defined has a series of drawbacks for the enterprise. This view has equated the ownership of assets to property rights and, at the same time, mistakenly taken it as the precondition on which the enterprise undertakes the responsibility for management. This view shows the ambiguity in the concept of property rights and, what is more, it does not conform with the tendency of modern economic development and the actual situation regarding the implementation of the contracting system.

According to the scientific definition presented by Marxist economic theory, property rights are the legal reflection of property relations or ownership relations or, in other words, they are ownership relations in the form of legal rights. Actually they are the kind of ownership in a broad sense that people usually refer to. They include ownership, the right of possession in a narrow sense, the right to control, the right to use and the right to gain economic benefits by exercising the above-mentioned rights (namely, the earnings right [shou yi quan 2392 4135 2938] and the utility right [yong yi quan 3938 4135 2938]). The ownership in a narrow sense which reflects the ownership and possession relations of assets is also called the ownership of assets. It is only part of property rights. Apart from this, the right of possession, the right to control, the right to use, and the utility right, which represent the actual control, management, disposal, and use of assets, are also component parts of property rights. If we interpret the relations of property rights in such a comprehensive manner, we can easily find that enterprises practicing the management responsibility system have already been vested with the kind of property rights that they need for independent operation, because the nature and basic content of the contracted management responsibility system is that the state clearly defines all the relevant ownership rights in the form of economic

contracts between the state and state-owned enterprises or, to put it more precisely, the state, on behalf of all the people, retains the ownership in a narrow sense and part of the right to control, but hands over to enterprises the right of possession, the right to use, and part of the right to control, and, at the same time, by giving out contracts, safeguards the due economic benefits of the state and the enterprises derived from the use of different property rights. Under such relations, although the state and the enterprise share the ownership rights, their own responsibilities, power, and benefits are fixed in the form of laws or contracts. For example, China's "Enterprise Law" expressly provides that "the enterprise enjoys the right to possess, use, and, according to the law, dispose of the assets that the state authorizes it to manage."

Vesting ownership and the management power separately in different entities or in different parts of an entity has now emerged as a trend in the development of socialized mass production. It has been proved that this separation of power and functions of owner entities, under certain conditions, can raise production and improve management in enterprises in a society practicing the system of private ownership. So why would we say this separation is the basic drawback of the public ownership system?

The Special Characteristics of the Possession by the Collective Owner and the Division of Property Rights Between the State and the Enterprise

Perhaps the ambiguity in property rights in some comrades' view denotes a lack of a sufficiently clear demarcation line between the state and the enterprise practicing the contracting system regarding the share of the right to control the enterprise's assets. Based on this view, some comrades suggest that all the right to control be handed over to the enterprise and at the same time, that a state assets administration be set up so that the state's role as the owner and its function as a political power organ be completely separated, and that the state, in the capacity of owner, no longer interferes in all production operations of the enterprise. Theoretically speaking, this view has confused different forms of possession.

In brief, there have been three basic forms of possession in the history of society: 1) possession by the owner—that is, the owner possesses his own means of production; 2) possession by the non-owner—that is, the owner does not possess his own means of production but abdicates the right of possession to someone else at a certain price; 3) possession by the collective owner—that is, the collective owner does not directly possess the collectively owned production means but lets some members of the collective owner possess the production means. Possession by the collective owner existed in primitive society, and the appropriate separation of ownership and the management power that is practiced nowadays under the system of ownership by the whole people is a form of possession by the collective ownership. The most basic difference between possession by

the collective ownership and possession by the non-owner is that in the latter case, the owner and the possessor are different ownership entities, completely separate and independent in terms of economic interests; while in the former case, the owner and the possessor are different parts of a same ownership entity, or, to put it more precisely, the whole of the collective owner on the one hand and some of its members on the other hand, and their fundamental interests coincide. These basic characteristics determine that under possession by the non-owner, the possessor, through possession, gets the whole right to control and to use the means of production, and he can control and use fully on his own the production means that he possesses, within the limits stipulated by the contract; or he can even lease the production means and let a third party possess and use them. In this case, the owner has lost his right to directly control and use what he owns, and he cannot meddle in any activities of the possessor. As for the case of possession by the collective owner, the collective owner authorizes some of its members or its representatives to possess the production means that are not suitable for direct management by the collective. Such being the case, to ensure that the common interests will not be affected by any irrational behavior on the part of members of the collective, or to regulate the partial interests and to ensure and enhance the collective interests, the collective owner needs to retain part of its right to control the production means. This is particularly important to the ownership by the whole people, because by doing so we are not only to implement the principle of equity and to eliminate exploitation, are not only to earn rent or to increase our assets with the ownership of the production means, but also to resolve the contradiction between the private ownership and the socialization of production, so as to ensure that the production means are kept in the hands of all the laboring people, to bring the laboring people's enthusiasm and initiative into full play, to coordinate production well according to the laboring people's needs, and to promote economic development and improve the laboring people's livelihood. In order to fulfill this fundamental goal, it is demanded that socialized production means not only be owned by the whole society but also be deployed in a planned way by the core of society. Therefore, when carrying out a reform of the management structure under the ownership by the whole people, the relations between the state and the enterprise must not be turned into pure rental or credit relations. What the state hands over to the enterprise are the right of possession, the right to use, and part of the right to control.

Ownership by the Whole People Is Not an Unreal Property Right Relationship

Some people hold that the common ownership under the system of ownership by the whole people is an abstract and unreal concept that may lead to a situation in which nobody takes care of state assets and may result in irrational behavior and poor efficiency on the part of enterprises, and so on.

The view that regards ownership by the whole people as a "pseudo-ownership system" indicates a lack of profound understanding of the substance and functions of the ownership by the whole people. The substance of the socialist ownership by the whole people can be described as follows: A community formed by all the laboring people collectively owns the means of production; every laborer, in the capacity of co-owner, enjoys the equal opportunity of working and participating in management and the equal right to receive remuneration according to his work and to enjoy common welfare, and such rights will not be affected by other people's monopoly of production means. Thus it can be seen that the collective ownership of production means held by the enterprise under the ownership by the whole people has its important and real functions. The laborers' independent status and their economic interests are truly reflected in this collective ownership. Every property right that can bring its owner and possessor benefits is real and of practical significance even under the public ownership system. Providing that the enterprise is well managed, the collective ownership of production means by the laborers will always be superior to the system under which the production means are monopolized by a small number of people while the laborers have nothing, as it can give full play to every laborer's talents, wisdom, and initiative and can create and increase benefits for the laborers. Those who hold that an ownership can be counted as a "real ownership" only when the peasants can share their own plots of land and only when the capitalists possess their capital are understanding the property right relations in the light of the view of small farmers or of the bourgeoisie at its early stage. In fact, the small farmers' egalitarianism can never be successful, and the practice that all rights of ownership are seized by a single capitalist has been forsaken again and again in the powerful development of the socialization of production a long time ago.

Some comrades reckon that the ownership by the whole people is a "void ownership" because the state has not set up any special organization in charge of administration of state assets. In insisting on this view, they are attributing all problems concerning the administrative structure under the ownership by the whole people to the shortcomings of the fundamental system. In China, enterprises under the ownership by the whole people are administered separately by operational organs of the central and local governments which exercise proprietary rights on behalf of the state as the owner. In this sense the ownership is not void. The problem is that the responsibilities, rights, and duties of these administrative organs are not defined clearly enough, and therefore, these organs cannot more efficiently administer the assets owned by the whole people. But this is a problem concerning specific administrative structures and can certainly be resolved step by step under the ownership by the whole people.

A Preliminary Basic Idea on Improving Property Right Relations Regarding the Contracting System

Some people are of the view that the contracted management responsibility system is merely a transitional form of the economic reform. How correct this view is depends on how this "transition" is interpreted. If we mean that the contracting system is merely a specific management form of the state ownership system, then this view is correct. But, it will be incorrect if we believe that the contracting system cannot push forward the self-improvement of the ownership by the whole people, has no potential for further development, and therefore has no other way out than transiting to denationalization. Thus it can be seen that, as far as the reform of enterprises under the ownership by the whole is concerned, there are totally different guiding ideologies and different reform orientations. The first consideration in a reform is the basic purpose of the reform—in what direction the reform is going to develop and what goals the reform is pursuing.

The reform of enterprises under the socialist ownership by the whole people must keep the nature of the ownership by the whole people and must help consolidate and develop the ownership by the whole people. The goal of the reform is to invigorate the microscopic economy and to achieve harmonious macroeconomic development. To put it more precisely, we are to vest the enterprise with necessary decision-making power regarding enterprise management under the guidance of the state plan, so as to turn the enterprise into a relatively independent commodity producer and dealer, give full play to the initiative of the producer and dealer, invigorate the enterprise, enhance the macroeconomic balance, raise social labor productivity, develop the national economy, ensure and increase the national income, better meet the laboring people's needs, and, at the same time, increase the well-being of the staff and workers of the enterprise. All preliminary ideas on reform must be evaluated against this goal as the criterion.

Some people are of the opinion that enterprises under the ownership by the whole people must be transformed in accordance with the requirements of the modern developed commodity economy. This view is subject to challenge. In the first place, the nature of the commodity economy is determined by the ownership system, and it is not the commodity economy that is to select a type of ownership system. In the second place, one must bear in mind that the socialist commodity economy is a planned commodity economy based on public ownership, and it is different from the kind of commodity economy based on private ownership that is completely subject to market regulation.

Some people advocate that the goal of the reform of enterprises under the ownership by the whole people is to finally rescind the state's interference in the operation of enterprises and thus turn the enterprises into fully independent commodity producers and dealers. This view has not only confused different forms of possession

but has also failed to distinguish between different types of government administration and state interference. For the first type of state interference, the state organ makes decisions on everything and the enterprise is merely an appendage of the state organ. Of course, this type of state interference must be rescinded. For the other type of state interference, the state practices necessary regulation according to objective laws and the needs of society. This type of state interference must not be rescinded but be gradually intensified in the wake of socialization of production and the improvement of the state's ability regarding planning. To be sure, we need to invigorate enterprises. But this must be achieved under the state's leadership, and production must be carried out in a planned way so as to better meet the needs of society. While invigorating enterprises, we must also ensure a macroscopically balanced development of the national economy, constantly raise the social labor productivity, boost the economy, and guarantee a constant increase in the national income.

At present, in perfecting the contracting system, we must make special efforts to ensure that all parties will do their duties, exercise their rights, and gain their due benefits, and we must stop any short-term behaviors on the part of enterprises. In this connection, we may consider the following measures:

1. By formulating and perfecting all kinds of laws and ordinances relating to enterprises, internal administrative regulations of enterprises, and management contracts, we may clearly define the duties, rights, and interests of the state, the enterprise, and the staff and workers; personalize these three parties; see that all the parties have their organs in charge or representatives assume responsibilities to the state and the enterprise; and thus safeguard the interests of all the parties.

2. It is necessary to establish sound supervisory and regulatory mechanisms so as to maintain a reasonable balance between the state and the enterprise and within the enterprise. Apart from independent state supervisory organs, inspection and supervisory organs must be established and developed within financial, taxation, and credit departments, business operational departments, and state assets administrative departments, and their respective functions and duties must be clearly defined.

3. It is necessary to establish an enterprise responsibility fund or risk fund so as to ensure that management contracts will be strictly observed; it is necessary to tighten up financial restrictions, do away with the practice of enterprises' sharing profits but not assuming responsibility for deficits, and see that enterprises assume full responsibility for both profits and deficits.

4. It is necessary to introduce appropriate rewarding methods to encourage enterprises to accumulate funds, safeguard the interests of enterprises as the possessors of the production means and products of labor, and protect enterprises' property rights over newly acquired assets. It is necessary to improve the method that links the enterprise's economic results with the wage and welfare fund for the staff and workers, so that both the enterprise and the staff and workers will fairly share the new profits derived from the improvement of production and management.

5. Based on the system of the integration of all-personnel collective contracted responsibility and leading cadres' personal responsibility, we may extend the contract term, formulate in a scientific manner plans for medium- and long-term development of the enterprise, and lay down in the management contract the duties of the enterprise regarding fund accumulation, technological transformation, and so on.

East Region

Anhui Standing Committee Ends Session

*OW2404045990 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Apr 90*

[From the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Text] The 16th Session of the Seventh Anhui Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee came to a close on the afternoon of 13 April. Chairman Wang Guangyu attended the meeting, which was chaired by Vice Chairman Zheng Rui.

The meeting adopted Anhui's measures for implementing the PRC Law Governing Assemblies, Parades, and Demonstrations; approved the work report that the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee submitted to the Third Session of the Seventh Anhui Provincial People's Congress; and approved some appointments and dismissals.

Over the past several days the Standing Committee members earnestly examined the three reports, prepared by the provincial people's government, on screening companies, implementing the Forest Law, and enforcing auditing ordinances.

They said that, although the provincial people's government achieved certain success in screening companies, it should by no means slacken its efforts in this regard because there are still many other problems that must be resolved and the task is still a formidable one. Companies that have been closed or merged should take measures to resolve the relevant problems so as to avoid losses; and companies that are to be retained should take measures to improve their management and personnel skills and strive to make their operation a success.

The members maintained that, while Anhui has achieved satisfactory results in implementing the Forestry Law and its forestry production has improved, illegal logging remains a problem in some areas where the Forestry Law has not been adequately publicized and effectively enforced. This being the case, the relevant government authorities should continue to examine their work and take measures to deal with the existing problems. To encourage the people to plant trees, they should stabilize the forestry policies and reduce the peasants' burden.

The members pointed out: The provincial people's government has achieved some success in implementing the auditing ordinances and in organizing auditing departments to audit the performance of grain, foreign trade, and commercial foodstuff companies in 1988. This endeavor has positively enhanced honesty in government departments. Auditing work is hard work, and thus stronger leadership should be exercised so that fiscal and economic rules can be enforced and auditing can proceed and gradually become institutionalized and standardized.

Kang Zhijie, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, chaired the joint session yesterday morning.

Vice Chairmen Ying Yiquan, Chen Tingyuan, Chen Tianren, and Du Hongben attended the meeting. Vice Provincial Governor Wang Sheyun and Wang Chengle, president of the provincial Higher People's Court, attended the meeting as nonvoting observers.

Fujian CPC Secretary Commends Heroic Policemen

*HK2104040690 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 19 Apr 90*

[Excerpt] A total of 10 heroic policemen, including martyr (Chen Shanmin) and martyr (Liu Xiqiang), who had made outstanding contributions to the maintenance of social order in Fujian, were named "heroes" at a meeting held in Fuzhou today.

Chen Guangyi, secretary of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee; Hu Hong, chairman of the Fujian Provincial CPC Advisory Committee; Lin Kaiqin, secretary of the Fujian Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission; Wen Fushan and Huang Ming, vice chairmen of the Fujian Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission; Zhang Yumin, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Fujian Provincial People's Congress; and some other provincial party and government leaders attended and conferred certificates of merit and cash rewards on families of the above mentioned 10 heroes at today's meeting.

Fujian CPC Committee Holds Meeting on Lei Feng

*HK2104041090 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 19 Apr 90*

[Text] The Fujian Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting on furthering activities of learning from Lei Feng in Fuzhou today.

The meeting was attended by political department directors of all the People's Liberation Army units and all the Chinese People's Armed Police units stationed in Fujian, secretary generals of the CPC committees at all levels in Fujian, and responsible persons of all the departments concerned in Fujian.

The meeting studied and discussed specific ways and means aimed at furthering activities of learning from Lei Feng in the second quarter of this year.

Chen Guangyi, secretary of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, attended and delivered a speech at the meeting.

The meeting revealed that in the second quarter of this year, Fuzhou, Xiamen, Quanzhou, and some other cities of Fujian Province will carry out a series of activities aimed at learning from Lei Feng and improving work at all levels. The broad masses of the staff and workers of various enterprises in those cities will also be encouraged

to put forward proposals on improving their productions. The Fujian Provincial Communist Youth League Committee [CYL] will also organize all the CYL members in Fujian to participate in the construction of a number of projects with a view to developing the Lei Feng spirit.

Today's meeting was presided over by Zhao Xuemin, member of the Standing Committee of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee and concurrently secretary general of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee.

All the provincial leaders attending the meeting fully affirmed the achievements made by Fujian in carrying out activities of learning from Lei Feng and urged leading cadres at all levels in Fujian to take the lead in carrying out activities aimed at learning from Lei Feng and building a clean government so as to ensure a sustained, steady, and coordinated development of Fujian's economy and push ahead with the cause of reform and opening up to the outside world in Fujian.

Shandong Secretary Gives Marketing Directives

SK2404045090 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Excerpt] On the evening of 20 April, the provincial supply and marketing cooperative sponsored a telephone conference to inspire 480,000 cadres, staff members, and workers on the supply and marketing front across the province to immediately go into action to fight a decisive battle in the second quarter by successfully overcoming difficulties and to strive to realize the target of fulfilling the first-half plan in the first half of the year.

During the telephone conference, a report was delivered on relaying the suggestions for the work of supply and marketing cooperatives which had been given by Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Ma Zhongchen, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee.

Li Chunting, vice governor of the province, attended and addressed the telephone conference.

Prior to the telephone conference, the provincial supply and marketing cooperative gave a briefing on its current work to Secretary Jiang Chunyun and Deputy Secretary Ma Zhongchen. After hearing the briefing, Jiang Chunyun pointed out that units on the supply and marketing front should bring their strong points into play and fully play a role as major channel and reservoir in the commodity circulation to enliven the markets and to serve agricultural and industrial production and the people's livelihood. He urged supply and marketing cooperatives to actively explore the best way of serving agricultural and industrial production and to establish a more effective service system and work mechanism so as to build the first-grade contingent of supply and marketing personnel who have taken a firm position in politics, been honest in enforcing economic systems, made things convenient for the people, and have been very able in

work. After hearing the briefing, Comrade Ma Zhongchen also urged the supply and marketing cooperatives in various localities to bring their special strong points into play in establishing a link between industry and agriculture and between urban and rural areas, to take up the duty and obligation of major commodity circulation channels, and to make still greater contributions to stabilizing politics and developing the economy.

During the telephone conference, Vice Governor Li Chunting also delivered a speech in which he pointed out: Cadres, staff members, and workers in the supply and marketing cooperatives across the province should fully discern the importance of fighting a decisive battle in the second quarter by successfully fulfilling the general plan and should unswervingly implement the important policy decision of the provincial party committee by resolutely proceeding from conducting political education. [passage omitted]

Zhu Rongji Addresses Shanghai Municipal Congress

OW2104200590 Beijing XINHUA in English
0934 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] Shanghai, April 21 (XINHUA)—Shanghai's export-oriented economy faces a promising future with the central government's decision to accelerate the development of its Pudong area, Zhu Rongji, mayor of the city, said here today.

Premier Li Peng recently announced the approval of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council for the speeding up of the development of the Pudong area, which will enjoy some of the preferential policies allocated by the state to the special economic zones.

Speaking at the Third Session of the Ninth Municipal People's Congress, the mayor said Shanghai will draw on the experience of large cities at home and abroad in the development of new zones to develop both sides of the Huangpu River.

According to the mayor, Pudong, covering 350 sq km, will be developed into a major export-oriented base for the processing industry, banking, trade, science, and information.

Zhu Rongji Addresses Shanghai Workers Forum

OW2304004890 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese
11 Apr 90 p 1

[Dispatch by Wu Xiuyi (0702 0208 5669)]

[Text] Yesterday the Propaganda Department of the Shanghai municipal party committee held its 11th bimonthly theoretical workers forum. Theoretical workers present were Zhang Zhongli, Yuan Enzhen, Yong Wenyuan, Li Junru, Wang Huning, Chen Weishu, Guo Yushi, Wu Ze, Chen Minheng, Wang Bangzuo, Yu Qiuyu, Wang Xinkui, and Wu Yikang. Zhu Rongji,

secretary of the municipal party committee and mayor of Shanghai, attended the forum and spoke.

Focusing on the theme of "First, Maintain Stability; Second, Boost Morale," the participants freely exchanged opinions and made many constructive suggestions for solving the problems currently existing in the education at and research on higher educational institutions and scientific research units, as well as the working and living conditions of research personnel in the municipality. Comrade Zhu Rongji seriously listened to the problems reflected by them and briefed them on the current situation in Shanghai and the several major tasks being carried out by the municipal party committee and government. He pointed out that all difficulties presently existing in Shanghai are temporary. Shanghai has good prospects for development, he said, if all people are working with one mind, boost their morale, and strengthen their unity. He stressed that those doing theoretical work should pluck themselves up and devote more efforts to study. Moreover, he called on the theoretical workers to make suggestions to solve Shanghai's urgent problems.

Yesterday's forum was chaired by Chen Zhili, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee and head of the committee's Propaganda Department. Sun Gang and Liu Ji, deputy heads of the Propaganda Department, also attended in the forum.

Li Zemin Inspects Zhejiang Countryside

OW2304012990 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 11 Apr 90

[From the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Text] During his investigation and study tour of Changshan County in the mountainous region of western Zhejiang yesterday, Li Zemin, secretary of the provincial party committee, said: The peasants are aware of the situation and they take the overall interests into account. Leading cadres at all levels should spend more time investigating and studying, and should show concern for the well-being of the masses to cement the ties between the party and the masses.

At 0700 yesterday, Comrade Li Zemin visited Feng Songming, Feng Jingcao, and other ordinary peasants in the remote village of (Fengjiacan) in (Longyao) Township. He had a warm conversation with the peasants, inquiring about their production and life. At the village, Comrade Li Zemin called on six peasant families, asking them whether they had any suggestions and demands for the government.

Since early April, Comrade Li Zemin has conducted investigations and studies in the mountainous region of western Zhejiang. On 7 April, he went to (Langguang) Village in (Maxiao) Township, Pingan County, an old revolutionary base area, where he called on villagers, veteran party members, and cadres. The township,

which borders Anhui Province, has poor transport facilities. Due to frequent natural disasters, the township used to rely on the state for grain and other supplies. Through investigation, Li Zemin recognized that the township's economy has rapidly developed in recent years. However, because of natural disasters and other factors, some peasant households still have difficulty making a living. After discussion with the county departments concerned, Li Zemin asked the Pingan County Civil Affairs Department to send relief funds to the township for distribution to the poor families in accordance with the relevant regulations.

During his tour, Li Zemin told the county and township cadres: The peasants truly possess awareness. They have done their best to fulfill the quotas assigned to them by the state. This shows that the peasants and the Communist Party are tied together in flesh and blood. We must concern ourselves with the well-being of the masses, listen to their views and demands, and bring truly tangible benefits to them in order to cement the ties between the party, the cadres, and the masses.

Central-South Region

Hainan Secretary Attends CPPCC Session

HK2104035890 Haikou Hainan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 19 Apr 90

[Text] The Fourth Plenary Session of the First Hainan Provincial CPPCC Committee was convened in Haikou yesterday morning.

The opening ceremony of the session was presided over by Yao Wenxu, chairman of the Hainan Provincial CPPCC Committee, and attended by Chen Kegong, Zhang Jintao, Hu Kai, Zhou Song, Li Mingtian, and Lin Hongzao, vice chairmen of the Hainan Provincial CPPCC Committee, and Huang Zigui, secretary general of the Hainan Provincial CPPCC Committee.

Provincial party, government, People's Congress, and Discipline Inspection Commission leaders, including Xu Shijie, secretary of the Hainan Provincial CPC Committee; Liu Jianfeng, deputy secretary of the Hainan Provincial CPC Committee and concurrently governor of Hainan Province; Wang Yuefeng and Wei Zefang, members of the Standing Committee of the Hainan Provincial CPC Committee; Cao Wenhua, Zheng Zhang, Lin Ying, and Wu Kuiguang, vice chairmen of the Hainan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Meng Qingping, vice governor of Hainan Province; Li Tianxiang, chief procurator of the Hainan Provincial People's Procuratorate; and Ding Guo, president of the Hainan Provincial Higher People's Court; attended the opening ceremony of the session and sat at the rostrum.

Comrade Yao Wenxu delivered a speech at the opening ceremony of the session.

In his speech, Comrade Yao Wenxu said that the Fourth Plenary Session of the First Hainan Provincial CPPCC Committee is held at a time when drastic changes are taking place and new contradictions are emerging one after another in the world, at a time when China's campaign aimed at adhering to the four cardinal principles, improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, and deepening reform is entering a crucial stage, and at a time when Hainan is concentrating her efforts on laying a solid foundation for her future take-off. Therefore, all the comrades attending the current session must conscientiously implement to the letter "Opinions of the CPC Central Committee on Persisting in and Perfecting the CPC-led Multiparty Cooperation and Political Consultation System" and make joint efforts to turn the current session into a democratic, practical, united, and confidence-boosting meeting in the spirit of utter devotion to the motherland by putting forward useful proposals and views aimed at promoting the development of all types of work in Hainan and maintaining political, economic, and social stability in Hainan.

Entrusted by the Standing Committee of the First Hainan Provincial CPPCC Committee, Comrade Zhang Jintao delivered a report reviewing the work done by the Hainan Provincial CPPCC Committee over the past year at the session.

In his report, Comrade Zhang Jintao said that over the past year, the Standing Committee of the First Hainan Provincial CPPCC Committee has conscientiously implemented the spirit of the Third Plenary Session, the Fourth Plenary Session, and the Fifth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee as well as the guiding ideology of "Implementing Policies, Laying a Solid Foundation, and Carrying Out Work in a Down-to-Earth Manner," which was formulated by the Hainan Provincial CPC Committee, further pushed ahead with the campaign aimed at improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, and deepening reform, carried out all types work in a planned way in light of the realities in Hainan, basically fulfilled various tasks put forward by the Second Plenary Session of the First Hainan Provincial CPPCC Committee, and played an important role in Hainan's economic construction and democracy building.

Entrusted by the Motion Committee and Legal Committee of the Hainan Provincial CPPCC Committee, Comrade Zhou Song gave a report on the work done by the two committees over the past year.

In his report, Comrade Zhou Song said that by 10 April of this year, the Hainan Provincial CPC Committee and the Hainan Provincial People's Government had accepted and implemented some 183 proposals put forward by the members of the Hainan Provincial CPPCC Committee at the previous provincial CPPCC session, which accounted for 97 percent of the total number of proposals. By putting forward proposals, the members of the Hainan Provincial CPPCC Committee

have made their contributions to maintaining social stability in Hainan, pushing ahead with the campaign aimed at improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, and deepening reform, and promoting the building of both the socialist spiritual civilization and socialist material civilization.

Some 55 comrades from various provincial organs and various cities and counties of Hainan also attended the session as nonvoting delegates.

Henan Secretary Attends Military District Meeting

HK2304083990 Zhengzhou HENAN RIBAO in Chinese
25 Mar 90 p 1

[Report: "Hou Zongbin, Newly Appointed Provincial Party Secretary and First Secretary of the Party Committee of the Provincial Military District, Addresses an Enlarged Meeting of the CPC Committee Standing Committee in the Provincial Military District"]

[Text] From 23 to 24 March, the Standing Committee of the party committee in the provincial military district held an enlarged meeting to relay and implement the spirit of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. Major General Dong Guoqing, secretary of the party committee and political commissar of the provincial military district, and Major General Li Guangsheng, commander of the provincial military district, relayed the spirit of the Central Committee plenum and put forward the opinions of the party committee Standing Committee on implementing the spirit of the central plenum. Hou Zongbin, newly appointed secretary of the provincial party committee and first secretary of the party committee in the provincial military district, attended the meeting and gave a speech. Yang Xizong, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Zhao Di, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; and Zhang Zhigang, member of the provincial party committee Standing Committee and secretary general of the provincial party committee; also attended the meeting and met with all meeting participants.

The meeting held: The "CPC Central Committee's Decision on Strengthening the Party's Ties With the Masses" is a document which profoundly expounds the flesh-and-blood ties between the party and the masses and radiates with the brilliance of Marxism. Seriously studying and implementing the spirit of the "Decision" will be of great immediate significance and far-reaching historical significance for strengthening party construction in all aspects, overcoming various difficulties that we are facing, ensuring the country's long-lasting stability and peace, and building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Through seriously studying the document of the sixth central plenum in connection with the actual conditions in the provincial military district, the meeting participants discussed the measures for strengthening ties with the masses. First, it is necessary to be good at making

friends with the broad masses of people and sharing the same feelings with them. Through identifying oneself with the masses, one should also listen to the voice of the masses, care about their well-being, and develop profound feelings with the masses. Second, it is necessary to attach importance to settling the problems that the masses are most concerned about. Feasible and effective measures should be adopted to solve the problems which have caused resentment among the masses. If there are conditions for solving these problems, then action should be taken to solve them; if the conditions for solving some problems are still not ready yet, then patient explanation should be given to the masses. Action should be taken to really do something beneficial for the masses and really help them solve some difficulties in order to win their trust. Third, it is necessary to improve the leadership style and the style of work. When decisions are made and things are handled, consideration must be really given to the interests of the masses. Leaders should often go deeply to the grass-roots units and go deeply among the masses to strengthen the ideological and political work and give concrete guidance to grass-roots work, thus ensuring the fulfillment of various tasks in the grass-roots units. Fourth, it is necessary to broaden the channels for contacting the masses. Party committees should regularly solicit the opinions of the masses and regularly assess the performances of party members and cadres in a democratic way. These effective methods and systems should be maintained and carried forward. More measures should be taken and more work should be done to broaden the links between the party and the masses so that the masses can find channels to express their opinions and that the exchange of feelings and thoughts in various forms between the party and the masses and between superiors and subordinates can be facilitated through the construction of various democratic channels. This will also ensure the effectiveness of innerparty supervision, superior-subordinate supervision, and mass supervision. Fifth, it is necessary to give full play to the role of the provincial military district as a bridge for keeping the close ties between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people. Strengthening the unity between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people is a major part of the efforts to strengthen ties between the party and the masses. The provincial military district bears special responsibility in this respect. It should bring its special advantages into full play, more widely and deeply carry out the activities of "serving the people and serving socialist construction," properly settle the contradictions and problems between the military units and local civilian units, and further develop, under the new situation, the interdependent relations as fish and water between the Armed Forces and the civilian people that took shape over a long time.

In his speech, Comrade Hou Zongbin pointed out that seriously studying and implementing the spirit of the sixth central plenum and implementing the central decision on strengthening ties between the party and the masses is a task of great importance which must be

properly and successfully fulfilled. He demanded that party committees at all levels in the provincial military district and the People's Armed Forces departments in various localities seriously conduct education in the current education so that the whole troops in the military district and the entire militiamen in Henan will hold a firm belief in socialism and in the party's leadership and will firmly carry out the party's basic line of "one center, two basic points." He said that it is necessary to further strengthen the military units and the militia organizations and to make necessary preparations for coping with various complicated cases. In particular, it is necessary to mobilize and organize the militiamen to assist local public security organs in maintaining law and order and dealing blows at criminal activities and to fulfill the various urgent, difficult, and dangerous tasks, thus making contributions to protecting the life and property of the masses and maintaining the stability of the overall situation and giving play to the role of the militia organizations in the construction of the two civilizations. It is necessary to further develop close ties between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people, and make concerted efforts and work in unison to fulfill all military and civilian tasks.

Henan Secretary Joins Discussions on Work Report

HK2404040990 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 Apr 90

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 16 April, delegations to the Third Session of the Seventh Henan Provincial People's Congress began holding panel discussions on the government work report.

Hou Zongbin, a deputy from Zhumadian Prefecture and secretary of the provincial party committee, arrived six minutes in advance at the meeting hall where deputies from Zhumadian Prefecture were holding panel discussions. [passage omitted] Deputy (Deng Laifa) said that stressing political and social stability is in keeping with the aspirations of the people of the whole province. To guarantee a lengthy peaceful reign, the people of the whole province should be, first of all, educated that only socialism can save China and that only socialism can develop China. At this point Comrade Hou Zongbin chipped in and said that while conducting education on the fundamental national conditions, we should stress that socialism is bound to replace capitalism as this is an objective law. The 10-year reform has been of benefit to peasants. They favor the socialist system, support the leadership of the Communist Party and hope that there will be no change in policies. This forms the foundation of stability. Deputies also put forward many ideas on the policy of taking agriculture as the foundation of the national economy, the development of township and town enterprises, and strengthening and promoting education in science and technology. It was 15 minutes before the closing of the panel discussions, deputies asked Comrade Hou Zongbin to say a few words. Comrade Hou Zongbin said: I, as an ordinary deputy, have examined the government work report together with all

of you and I share the same views. I think that the report analyzes realistically the situation, puts forth tasks for this year, and implements the general guiding ideology of developing the economy while maintaining stability. I agree with the report. After it is approved by the People's Congress, I will seriously implement it. Then Comrade Hou Zongbin made three points: 1) To maintain stability is the overriding task, without stability nothing could be done. 2) It is necessary to develop the economy. The economy is the foundation, and if agriculture cannot be boosted, the foundation will not be well-laid. The readjustment of the structure of industrial production should be stepped up by overcoming all sorts of difficulties to check downturn. 3) It is necessary to strengthen party building, and in particular to strengthen the ties between the party and the people, strengthen the building of an honest and clean government, and adhere to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts. Finally Comrade Hou Zongbin summed up this year's tasks with 12 Chinese characters, namely, seek stability, enhance the morale of the masses, readjust the structure, and achieve better economic results.

Hubei CPC Secretary Visits Symposium Participants

*HK2304085590 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Apr 90*

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, provincial party and government leaders, including Guan Guangfu, secretary of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee; Qian Yunlu, deputy secretary of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee; Li Daqiang and Xu Penghang, vice governors of Hainan; and others arrived at Jingying Hotel in Wuchang to see all the participants to the Hubei Provincial Symposium on Reform of Logistics Work of Party and Government Organs.

Comrade Guan Guangfu delivered a speech at the symposium.

In his speech, Comrade Guan Guangfu spoke highly of the achievements made by the comrades doing logistics work in various provincial party and government organs in Hubei and urged all the comrades concerned to continue to develop the spirit of working hard so as to make greater contributions to the building of the four modernizations in Hubei.

On behalf of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee and the Hubei provincial people's government, Comrade Guan Guangfu extended heartfelt thanks to all the comrades doing logistics work in various provincial party and government organs in Hubei. He said that all the comrades doing logistics work in various provincial party and government organs in Hubei have for years worked hard and wholeheartedly rendered their valuable service to various provincial party and government organs, to the livelihood of the broad masses of cadres and staff members, and to the building of the four modernizations in Hubei. Party and government leaders at all levels in Hubei must show more concern for

comrades doing logistics work in various provincial party and government organs and support logistics work at all levels.

Comrade Guan Guangfu held that logistics work is glorious work. Comrades doing logistics work at all levels in Hubei should willingly accept criticisms of their work, continue to develop the spirit of working hard, and strive to become unknown heroes. In an era characterized by reform and opening up to the outside world, logistics work has to be improved so as to keep abreast with the times. All the comrades doing logistics work in various provincial party and government organs in Hubei should make every possible endeavor to promote the reform of logistics work in light of the realities in Hubei under the guidance of a series of principles and policies formulated by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council regarding logistics work reform.

The symposium was the second of its kind held in Hubei since the founding of the PRC.

The symposium was attended by a total of 260 cadres from logistics departments of various prefectural, autonomous prefectural, city, and county party and government organs in Hubei, responsible persons of various central organs based in Hubei, and retired leaders of various provincial party and government organs.

Hunan CPPCC Session Concludes 17 Apr

Political Resolution Cited

*HK2104050290 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 Apr 90*

[Text] The recently concluded Third Plenary Session of the Sixth Hunan Provincial CPPCC Committee adopted a "Political Resolution." The following is the full text of the "Political Resolution."

The Third Plenary Session of the Sixth Hunan Provincial CPPCC Committee was convened at a time when Hunan had achieved marked successes in her political, economic, and social development and in the campaign aimed at improving her economic environment, rectifying her economic order, and deepening her reform.

The session steadfastly adhered to the four cardinal principles, fully developed the socialist democracy, and successfully accomplished all its tasks. The session is a democratic, united, and confidence-boosting meeting.

The session listened to, discussed, and approved the "Work Report of the Standing Committee of the Hunan Provincial CPPCC Committee" and "Work Report of the Motion Committee of the Hunan Provincial CPPCC Committee."

The session conscientiously discussed the "Work Report of the Hunan Provincial People's Government" and "Report on Hunan Provincial Financial and Planning Work."

The session expressed the hope that the Hunan Provincial People's Government will give much heed to the proposals put forward by the members of the Hunan Provincial CPPCC Committee on maintaining overall stability; pushing ahead with the campaign aimed at improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform; on promoting the development of industrial and agricultural productions; developing cultural, educational, and scientific undertakings; stepping up the building of a clean government, the building of socialist spiritual civilization, and the building of socialist democracy and legal system; on maintaining social order; controlling population growth; strengthening price management; and making proper arrangements for the livelihood of closed or semi-closed enterprises in Hunan.

The CPPCC committees at all levels in Hunan should continue to develop their consultative and supervisory roles.

The session also discussed and adopted "Regulations of the Hunan Provincial CPPCC Committee on Political Consultation and Democratic Supervision."

An overriding task at present is to maintain overall stability in Hunan. The CPPCC committees and members at all levels in Hunan must exert their utmost to safeguard overall stability in Hunan and make greater contributions to safeguarding and promoting political, economic, and social stability and development in Hunan as well as in the whole country.

At a time when drastic changes are taking place in the world, the CPPCC committees at all levels in Hunan must hold aloft the banner of socialism and the banner of patriotism, strengthen unity with various democratic parties, patriotic figures without party affiliation, people's organizations, and people of all nationalities, consolidate and develop the patriotic united front, unite all the forces that can be united, undertake their sacred historical mission.

The CPPCC committees and members at all levels in Hunan must brace up, strengthen confidence, make concerted efforts, strive forward, and make greater contributions to promoting political, economic, and social stability and development in Hunan as well as in the whole country and pushing ahead with the great cause of peaceful reunification of the motherland under the leadership of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee.

Session Activities Summarized

HK2104045090 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 Apr 90

[Excerpts] The eight-day Third Plenary Session of the Sixth Hunan Provincial CPPCC Committee successfully concluded in Changsha yesterday afternoon.

The session called on the CPPCC organizations at all levels in Hunan to strengthen confidence, brace up, and make concerted efforts to promote overall stability and

development in Hunan under the leadership of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee.

At 1430, Liu Zheng, chairman of the Hunan Provincial CPPCC Committee; Xiong Qingquan, secretary of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee; Liu Fusheng and Sun Wensheng, deputy secretaries of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee; Chen Bangzhu, deputy secretary of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee and concurrently governor of Hunan Province; and a number of other provincial party and government leaders arrived at the meeting hall and sat on the rostrum.

The closing ceremony of the Third Plenary Session of the Sixth Hunan Provincial CPPCC Committee was presided over by Zhou Zheng, vice chairman of the Hunan Provincial CPPCC Committee. [passage omitted]

Comrade Liu Zheng delivered a speech at the closing ceremony.

In his speech, Comrade Liu Zheng said that the session conscientiously reviewed the work done by the Hunan Provincial CPPCC Committee over the past year, discussed "Draft Work Report of the Hunan Provincial People's Government," discussed and adopted "Regulations of the Hunan Provincial CPPCC Committee on Political Consultation and Democratic Supervision," and made decisions on a number of important personnel appointments and removals.

In his speech, Comrade Liu Zheng mainly dwelt on the following three questions: 1) To safeguard social stability in Hunan; 2) to practically promote economic development and strengthen political consultation and democratic supervision in Hunan; 3) to perfect China's basic political system, strengthen organizational building of the Hunan Provincial CPPCC Committee, and improve the work of the Hunan Provincial CPPCC Committee.

Comrade Liu Zheng finally said that the CPPCC committees at all levels in Hunan must strive to create a fine political situation in Hunan and make continued efforts to promote overall stability and development in Hunan under the leadership of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee.

Southwest Region

Guizhou CPC Secretary Meets With Factory Director

HK2304091190 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 18 Apr 90

[Excerpt] Yesterday, Liu Zhengwei, secretary of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee, and Liu Yulin, vice governor of Guizhou Province, met with (Wu Minzhan), director of Fenghua Machinery Plant, who had recently been given the title "Best Chinese Entrepreneur" at a national conference held in Beijing.

Comrade (Wu Minzhan) is the first Guizhou factory director ever given this title since China began electing "Best Chinese Entrepreneurs" on an annual basis.

While shaking hands with Comrade (Wu Minzhan), Comrade Liu Zhengwei said: "Thank you for winning such a great honor for Guizhou." Comrade (Wu Minzhan) produced a group photo taken together with General Secretary Jiang Zemin, Premier Li Peng, and other Chinese leaders, and said: "Comrade Li Peng held that we entrepreneurs are members of the Chinese working class and asked us to continue to play our role after returning to our respective units." [passage omitted]

Tibet People's Congress Meeting Ends 21 Apr

OW2204203090 Lhasa Tibet Television Network
in Mandarin 1200 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] [Video shows wide shots of about 30 conferees seated in a conference room, followed by closeups of Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Senggen Lozong Gyaincain, Pudoje, Jangzhong Zhaxi Doje, and Wang Guangxi.]

The Ninth Session of the Fifth Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee held its final meeting on 21 April. Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, vice chairman of the autonomous regional People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting. Attending the meeting were Senggen Lozong Gyaincain, Pudoje, Jangzhong Zhaxi Doje, and Wang Guangxi, vice chairmen of the autonomous regional People's Congress Standing Committee. Also attending the meeting as observers were Tudao Doje, vice chairman of the autonomous regional government; Yang Youcai, chief procurator of the regional People's Procuratorate; and the deputy general secretary of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee as well as the responsible comrades of the Lhasa City People's Congress and the liaison offices of various localities. The Ninth Session of the Fifth Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee lasted six days.

The meeting examined and passed a decision on the date of the Third Session of the Fifth Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Congress, and disseminated and studied the guidelines laid down by the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress. It examined the rules on the work of the Liaison Office of the Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee and the explanation in this connection, and examined the decision on reviewing how the regional autonomy law is being implemented in Tibet. It heard and examined the report submitted by the delegates' credentials committee on the credentials of the candidates who wish to be elected as additional delegates to the regional People's Congress. It earnestly discussed the report on the work of the Standing Committee of the regional People's Congress, and examined personnel appointments and dismissals.

The meeting unanimously adopted the rules on the work of the liaison office of the Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee and the explanation in this connection; endorsed the decision on reviewing how the regional autonomy law is being implemented in Tibet; agreed with the report on screening the credentials of those candidates who wish to be elected as additional delegates to the regional People's Congress; and approved the personnel appointments and dismissals.

North Region

Reportage on Li Ximing's Activities in Beijing

Addresses Leading Cadres' Meeting

SK2404005890 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
25 Mar 90 p 1

[Text] On 24 March, the municipal party committee and the municipal people's government sponsored a meeting of principal responsible personnel in charge of party and political affairs from general corporations, higher education institutions, districts, counties, and bureaus. During the meeting, they made work arrangements for safeguarding the capital's social stability and for maintaining security and for precautions to protect the successful opening of the Asian games. In his speech, Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal party committee, pointed out that safeguarding the capital's stability and ensuring the total success in the Asian games represent a central task undertaken by the personnel in charge of party, political, and legal work throughout the municipality; and that those who have damaged the capital's stability and the Asian games and run counter to the people's will are bound to be accused by the vast number of people and to be punished in line with the law.

During yesterday's meeting, Li Qiyun, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee, first delivered a report on the current situation in the municipality's public security, in which he put forward clear demands for enhancing the work of maintaining security and precautions and for preventing the incidents of trouble.

In his speech, Li Ximing stated that the capital's current situation is stable; however, there are also unstable factors. Hostile forces and reactionary elements both at home and abroad have never resigned themselves to defeat and will attempt to adopt overt or covert methods to create trouble and to stir up incidents in the capital so as to realize their target of destroying the Asian games. Leading personnel at all levels and the broad masses of Communist Party members and people should keep a cool head, maintain vigilance, and successfully and fully make ideological and working preparations for resolutely smashing without leniency various acts of sabotage by the hostile forces and reactionary elements. This represents the manifestation of being highly responsible for the people's interests.

In his speech, Li Ximing stressed that current work in various fields are many so that we should make overall arrangements. The first leading personnel of party and government organs at all levels should handle the major contradictions and grasp the big events. Efforts should be made to develop democracy in line with the demand set forth in the guidelines of the Sixth Plenary Session of the CPC Central Committee, to uphold the line of uniting with the masses, and to go more often to grass-roots level units to help them solve their practical problems. They should unite with the vast number of people so as to turn the negative factors into positive ones, to bring into play the enthusiasm of various social circles, and to conduct their work in a more realistic or better way.

Chen Xitong presided over and addressed the meeting. In his speech, he stressed that leading personnel at all levels should overcome the slackening of vigilance and achieve preparedness averting peril. Various localities and units should formulate their plan for enhancing the work of maintaining security and caution, strengthen their supervision and inspection, and earnestly fulfill their plan in this regard.

During the meeting, Yu Lei, vice minister of public security, also delivered a speech.

Attending the meeting were responsible comrades from the work committees under the central level organs and the state apparatus, Wang Xian, Wang Jialiu, Wang Guang, and Meng Zhiyuan.

Conducts Investigation at Plant

SK2404020790 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
24 Mar 90 p 1

[Excerpts] From 21 February to 1 March, Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal party committee, led an investigation and study group composed of six comrades to the Beijing Switchgear Plant, one of the five famous switchgear plants of the country, to conduct investigations and study. [passage omitted]

The major purpose of Li Ximing's visit to the Beijing Switchgear Plant was to conduct investigations and study. In the few days, he held discussions with dozens of workers, scientific and technical personnel, managerial personnel, workshop party branch secretaries, and Communist Youth League and trade union cadres. He gave a party lecture on the current situation to more than 600 party members, cadres and representatives of workers of the plant, and the lecture lasted for more than two hours. Those attending the party lecture were unwilling to leave. They gave applause again and again in a hope that he would speak more. Li Ximing had to promise that he would give one more lecture. [passage omitted]

At the plant, Li Ximing and the investigation and study group conducted investigations on the situation in various fields. They helped solve some problems that could

be solved immediately. To help the plant promote economic improvement and rectification and deepen reform, and change its passive situation in production at an early date, Li Ximing and comrades of the investigation and study group will also participate in an enlarged meeting of the party committee of the plant in the near future to unify the thinking of the leading body and help arrange the plant's annual work. With high spirits, the masses of cadres and workers of the plant are overcoming difficulties with a new attitude in order to win successes in this year's work in various fields.

Attends Training-Class Graduation

SK2404005490 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
22 Mar 90 p 1

[Text] "Young intellectuals should enhance their belief in communism, boldly engage in its practice, unite with more of the masses, and resolutely follow the socialist road." This is the outline of speeches enthusiastically given by Comrades Li Ximing and Wang Jialiu at the ceremony of presenting certificates to the graduates from the training class of political work cadres from higher educational institutions across the capital.

During their study in the training class, more than 140 young cadres in charge of political work from more than 80 higher education institutions across the capital, while studying in a systematic way the communique and important documents of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, also heard special-topic reports given by leading comrades, including Deng Lihou, Xu Weicheng, and Yuan Liben; and concentrated on discussing the characteristics, law, theories, and methods of ideological and political work conducted among college students during the new historical period.

Hebei Secretary Speaks at Provincial Meeting

SK2004124890 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 17 Mar 90 p 1

[Text] The provincial meeting of prefectural and city party committee secretaries to relay and implement the guidelines of the sixth plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee, sponsored by the provincial party committee, ended in Shijiazhuang on the afternoon of 16 March.

According to the opinions preliminarily discussed by the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee, Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee, made a speech entitled "Study and Implement the 'Decision' of the CPC Central Committee With the Spirit of Rectifying Work Style." Yue Qifeng, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of the province, made a speech in regard to the province's current economic work and major industrial and agricultural production problems.

This meeting opened on 15 March. The participants conscientiously studied and discussed "The CPC Central

Committee's Decision on Strengthening the Relationship Between the Party and the Masses" and unanimously maintained that the decision is an extremely important Marxist document. With rich and profound content, the decision inherits and carries forward our party's traditional thinking and practice of establishing contacts with the masses, assimilates the fresh experiences created in the new situation, theoretically and brilliantly expounds the issue of keeping contact with the masses, and clearly points out some existing problems and the methods to solve these problems. So, it is of ideological and instructive importance. It newly summarizes and develops the party's mass line and is of great instructive significance to ensuring a long-term order and stability of our socialist motherland.

Xing Chongzhi pointed out in his speech: "The CPC Central Committee's decision on strengthening the relationship between the party and the masses" is a major policy decision worked out by the party Central Committee through long-term preparations and careful consideration, as well as a key crystallization of the wisdom of the party as a whole. Strengthening the party's contacts with the masses is a decision made according to the spirit, purpose, and guiding ideology of the party. It is a key content of strengthening the construction of socialist democracy and the legal system and for perfecting democratic centralism. It also is a basic requirement of Marxist historical materialism, and an urgent need of the current situation and tasks. The relationship between the party and the masses and between cadres and the masses has generally been good since the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. The line, principles, and policies formulated by our party are accurate. They conform to the fundamental interests of the working class and the broad masses of the people and reflect the will and aspirations of the people. Along with the rapid development of productive forces, the people actually gained comparatively more real benefits, and the people's livelihood has noticeably improved. However, we must clearly take note that just as the CPC Central Committee's "decision" has pointed out, over the past few years some party organizations and party-member cadres practiced bureaucracy, subjectivism, formalism, and individualism, and indulged themselves in the corrosive practice of abusing power for selfish gains. Recently, the provincial-level organs and various localities conducted investigations and study on the current relationship between the party and the masses and between the cadres and the masses. Judging from the investigation and the study's results, at present, some localities and units really have serious problems and strained situations in the relationship between the party and the masses and between the cadres and the masses. Reviewing the "two turmoils" that took place at home last year and the changes in the international situation, we deeply experience that the party Central Committee has regarded the issue of strengthening the contacts with the people as a great matter "that has a direct bearing on the fate of the party and the country." Thus, solemnly placing the strengthening of the relationship between the

party and the people before the entire party is of great practical and far-reaching historical significance. We should deeply understand and strengthen the importance and urgency of the party's relationship with the people; have both firm determination and confidence; strive to display our party's advantages of having a correct line, accurate purpose, and definite guiding ideology; conscientiously solve various problems in the relationship between the party and the masses and between the cadres and the people; implement the "decision" of the CPC Central Committee; and upgrade their relationship to a new level.

Xing Chongzhi said: To uphold and carry forward the spirit of rectifying the work style in the course of studying and implementing the "decision" and to consciously solve problems, the provincial party committee and the leading party groups, party committees, general party branches, and party branches of all departments and units should dedicate a period of time (generally not less than a week) to study the document and rectify the work style. After leading bodies accomplish their study, we should adopt the same methods to organize ordinary cadres and party members to engage in study. The overall study should be brought to a temporary close by the end of this April. At the end of every year, we should examine the problems in the relationship between the party and the masses and between the cadres and the masses in line with the summing-up work and the guidelines of the "decision" and adopt measures for making improvement. A system must be formed and be upheld for a long period of time. We should give priority to solving ideological problems in the course of studying the document with the spirit of rectifying the work style. We should conduct reeducation on the Marxist mass viewpoint and line within the party. Through study, we should firmly foster six viewpoints: The viewpoint of the masses being creators of history, learning from the masses, serving the people wholeheartedly, the cadres' power is entrusted by the people, being held responsible to the party is in keeping with being responsible to the people, and the that the party should not only rely on but also educate and guide the masses to make progress. We should enable each and every party-member cadre to clearly understand that Communist Party members and state cadres' attitude toward the masses is a question related to their position, world outlook, and party spirit, but not a question generally related to ideological awareness and work style.

In line with our province's existing problems and the experiences gained by some localities in the preceding stage, Xing Chongzhi set forth 12 requirements for implementing the "decision" as follows: 1) All localities and departments should dedicate a period of time every year to send groups of cadres deep into villages and enterprises to comprehensively and systematically conduct investigations and studies and to extensively listen to the people's opinions and requirements. Based on this, the departments at various levels should define what concrete deeds they can do for the people and what

practical problems they can solve in a year. 2) On the premise of not violating the secret discipline, all administrative organs, all economic management, supervisory, public utilities, and political and legal departments, including "seven departments and eight stations" in the urban and rural areas, should carry out the rules for publicizing the procedures for handling the problems that are related to the interests of the people, make public the results of handling affairs, and strengthen the system of supervision by the masses. 3) All units should launch the campaign of learning from advanced models and exemplary persons. It is necessary to further deepen the campaign of learning from Lei Feng and the Daqing Oil Field and conscientiously launch the campaign of learning from Liuzhuang colliery, going into action, stressing traditions, and fostering new customs. 4) When sending cadres to the countryside and mobilizing cadres to maintain communications with villages on a contracted basis, all prefectures, cities, and counties should organize cadres to rotationally hold full-time or part-time jobs at the grass-roots units or to temper themselves at the grass roots with their original titles. Cadres should take turns going to the grass roots generally once every one or two years. This must be regarded as an essential condition for promoting cadres. 5) Leading cadres at various levels must conscientiously receive visitors and handle incoming letters from the masses. They should not only be concerned with and guide this work but should also personally handle some incoming letters from the masses and receive some visitors. 6) We should carry out the party's policies toward the rural areas and safeguard the legal rights and interests of the peasants. 7) Party and government organs at various levels and administrative units should foster a work style of "enthusiastically and immediately handling affairs for the people." 8) We should unswervingly implement and ceaselessly improve the measures and regulations related to improvement of administrative honesty, but must not relax our efforts. 9) All localities, departments, and units should be impartial and upright in promoting and appointing cadres, should conscientiously implement the principles of stressing both ability and political integrity and appointing personnel according to their merits, and should handle affairs strictly in line with the procedures as formulated in the regulations of the central authorities. 10) We should adopt various ways to have grass-roots party organizations and the broad masses of party members keep close contact with the people. 11) Party committees at various levels should clear and widen channels for maintaining contact with the people. It is necessary to strengthen the work of party organizations of the people's congresses; realistically guarantee the rights of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] organizations, democratic parties, and non-party personages to participate in and discuss government affairs and exercise democratic supervision; and fully display the trade union, Communist Youth League, women's, and other mass organizations' role as a bridge and a link in strengthening the contacts with the masses. 12) Leading organs at various levels should concentrate their efforts on conducting examinations

and supervision, implementing policies, and doing concrete deeds. Leading cadres should free themselves from "mountains of documents and loads of meetings," go deep to the grass roots, disseminate the party's policies among the masses, examine the situation of implementing the party's policies, and conscientiously discover and solve problems. We should improve the relationship between the party and the masses and between the cadres and the masses with the concrete deeds of paying attention to implementing policies and doing concrete deeds.

Xing Chongzhi concluded: At present, we have to do many things, principally three things: First, stabilize the overall situation; that is, stabilize politics, the economy, and society. Second, unswervingly achieve a success in improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reforms. Third, attend to party building. The party Central Committee's decision on strengthening the contacts with the masses has grasped the foundation of party building. If the work in this regard is done well, we will be able to upgrade party building to a new level; to better consolidate the situation characterized by stability and unity; to promote the smooth progress of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform; and to maintain the steady and harmonious development of the national economy. So, party organizations at various levels, the broad masses of party members, and party cadres throughout the province must always firmly remember their historical responsibilities, further rally closely around the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as its nucleus, strengthen the contacts with the masses, enhance organizational discipline, be inspired with enthusiasm, and work with one heart and soul to make due contributions to realizing the strategic goal of doubling the gross national product by the end of this century and pushing forward the great cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Present at the meeting were Li Wenshan and Lu Chuanzan, deputy secretaries of the provincial party committee; and Ye Liansong, Bai Shi, Liu Ronghui, Chen Yujie, and Li Haifeng, members of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee.

Also attending this meeting were party-member responsible comrades of the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC committee, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, and the provincial-level departments and bureaus.

Northwest Region

Gansu CPC Secretary Commends Martyr

HK2104045290 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0930 GMT 19 Apr 90

[Text] Today, Li Ziqi, secretary of the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee, made a broadcast speech on learning from Martyr (Sun Jianmin), a Lei Feng-type man.

In his speech, Comrade Li Ziqi said that Comrade (Sun Jianmin) is another Lei Feng-type hero in Gansu, who had grown up under the guidance of Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Zedong Thought.

Comrade Li Ziqi added that Comrade (Sun Jianmin) had always put the interests of the party and people in the first place and served the people wholeheartedly, thus displaying the spirit of total devotion to the party and people. All the comrades in Gansu, especially the leading comrades at all levels in Gansu, must take the lead in learning from Comrade (Sun Jianmin), further carry out the activities of learning from Lei Feng, continue to improve their work, and make greater contributions to maintaining overall stability in Gansu and promoting Gansu's economic development.

Comrade Li Ziqi said that the heroic deeds of Comrade (Sun Jianmin) also embodied the outstanding contributions made by the People's Liberation Army troops stationed in Gansu to the building of the four modernizations and the building of both the socialist spiritual civilization and the socialist material civilization in Gansu.

Qinghai People's Congress Session Previewed

HK2104042490 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2230 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Excerpts] The 14th meeting of the seventh provincial People's Congress Standing Committee started in Xining on 15 April.

The main items on the agenda are to listen to and examine preliminary work for the convening of the Third Session of the Seventh People's Congress, and pass some relevant reports, rules and regulations, drafts, and appointments and removals. [passage omitted]

Comrade Huanjue Cailang chaired the first plenary session of the meeting. Secretary General Mo Yanhai first explained to members the agenda and schedule of the Standing Committee meeting. Vice Chairman Ga Bulong delivered a report on preliminary work for the Third Session of the Seventh provincial People's Congress. He said that the Third Session of the Seventh provincial People's Congress was to be held in Xining on 24 April. The guiding ideology for the session is to seriously implement the spirit of the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress, and the fifth enlarged plenary session of the seventh provincial party committee, adhere to the one-central-task and two-basic-points principle, further arouse the people of all nationalities in the province to work with even greater morale, stimulate confidence, overcome difficulties, and stabilize the overall situation. [passage omitted]

Qinghai CPC Advisory Committee Holds Session

HK2104040090 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2230 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Text] The Fifth Plenary Session of the Qinghai Provincial CPC Advisory Committee was held in Xining yesterday morning.

All the comrades attending the session expressed unanimous support to "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Forging Closer Ties Between the CPC and the People" and "Opinions of the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee on Implementing the Decision of the CPC Central Committee."

The session was mainly devoted to studying and formulating specific ways and means aimed at implementing the spirit of the Fifth Plenary Session of the Seventh Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee and successfully carrying out all types of work in the second half of this year.

The opening ceremony of the session was presided over by Ma Wanli, chairman of the Qinghai Provincial CPC Advisory Committee.

Comrade Ma Wanli also delivered a speech at the opening ceremony.

In his speech, Comrade Ma Wanli said that the "decision" adopted by the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee is a new summation and development of the CPC's mass line. Conscientiously implementing the letter, this important Marxist document is of great and long-lasting significance to implementing the CPC's basic line, maintaining national and social stability, pushing ahead with the campaign aimed at improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform, ensuring the smooth development of China's socialist cause, and foiling the sabotage of foreign and domestic antagonistic forces.

Comrade Ma Wanli pointed out that implementing the "decision" is an important political task at present. Both young and veteran cadres in Qinghai must conscientiously study and resolutely implement the letter the "decision." As a political assistant and advisor to the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee, the Qinghai Provincial CPC Advisory Committee must concentrate its efforts on the following two aspects of work at present: 1) To take the lead in implementing the "decision" and carry out resolute struggle against various types of corrupt phenomena, such as embezzlement and bribery so as to safeguard the existing blood-and-flesh ties between the CPC and the people; 2) to conscientiously carry out investigations and research, go deep to the grass-roots level to listen to the views of the masses, and reflect the situation at the grass-roots level to the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee so as to enable the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee to make decisions on a scientific basis and successfully carry out its work.

Shaanxi People's Congress Holds Plenary Session*HK2104050090 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2330 GMT 19 Apr 90*

[Excerpts] The Third Plenary Session of the Seventh Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress began in Xian this morning.

The opening ceremony was presided over by Li Xipu, executive chairman of the Third Plenary Session of the Seventh Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress and concurrently chairman of the Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. [passage omitted]

Bai Qingcai, acting governor of Shaanxi Province, delivered the "Work Report of the Shaanxi Provincial People's Government" at the opening ceremony.

Comrade Bai Qingcai's report was mainly divided into the following three parts: 1) Putting an end to turmoil and overcoming difficulties: Shaanxi Province made new progress in national economic and social development in 1989; 2) to further the campaign aimed at improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform and promote a sustained, steady, and coordinated development of Shaanxi's national economy; 3) to step up the building of the socialist spiritual civilization, forge closer ties between the CPC and the people, consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity in Shaanxi.

Comrade Bai Qingcai said that an overriding task at present is to maintain overall stability in Shaanxi. In order to accomplish this task, all the comrades in Shaanxi must rally closely round the CPC Central Committee headed by General Secretary Jiang Zemin, further push ahead with the cause of reform and opening up to the outside world, develop the spirit of hard work, and make greater efforts to promote the development of all types of work in Shaanxi.

Further Reportage on Xinjiang 'Rebellion'**CPPCC Members Denounce Uprising***OW2304223490 Urumchi Xinjiang Television Network
in Mandarin 1300 GMT 23 Apr 90*

[By station reporter (Deng Haiyan)]

[Text] [Video opens with a long shot of a meeting hall, then cuts to show people sitting at long tables with a few closeups of individuals who make speeches] This morning Standing Committee members and other members of the Xinjiang Regional Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] who are currently in Urumchi attended a briefing on the recent counterrevolutionary armed rebellion in Baren Township, Akto County, and then held a discussion meeting. The meeting was presided over by Fu Wen and Meihemaiti Simayi, both vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC Committee.

At the discussion meeting, CPPCC members vied to speak. Tayier Maimaitili, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC Committee, said: Facts show that this was neither an issue about nationalities nor a religious problem. It was a political issue. We have seen from television that ruffians used cruel fascist methods. We should never be softhearted toward those people who wear a religious cloak in order to engage in national separatist activities.

Abudula Damaola Aji, member of the CPPCC National Committee and president of the Islamic Association of this autonomous region, said: The quelling of the rebellion is a great victory. I am in full support of it and very happy about this victory. Without such prompt action, it would have been very dangerous. Some religious activities are reactionary and must be resolutely checked. Xinjiang has long been a region inhabited by people of numerous nationalities. Stability is of paramount importance to us. We want to lead a stable life.

(Hong Xue) and (Ma Weisun), both members of the regional CPPCC Committee, said that the recent rebellion was of a counterrevolutionary nature and was an attempt to overthrow our political power. They said that they resolutely support the resolute and decisive measures to quell the rebellion. Safeguarding the country's unification and national unity is the aspiration of people of all nationalities in Xinjiang.

Han Youwen, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC Committee, said: It was a wise decision to take prompt and resolute action to quell the rebellion. We firmly support it.

(Wang Yuying), member of the Standing Committee of the regional CPPCC Committee, said: After viewing the television report, we are very indignant. This was a premeditated, planned, and organized counterrevolutionary rebellion. Seeing that the comrades sacrificed in this incident were so young and had such a high degree of political consciousness, we are sick at heart. It is imperative to suppress those counterrevolutionaries wearing such a religious cloak.

Ba Dai, member of the Standing Committee of the regional party committee and chairman of the regional CPPCC Committee, attended the briefing and the discussion meeting.

[Video ends with a shot showing several people seated at a long table]

Memorial Service for 'Martyrs' Held*OW2304174790 Urumchi Xinjiang Television Network
in Mandarin 1300 GMT 23 Apr 90*

["By Xinjiang TV network reporters (He Ling) and (He Lixin) stationed in the Armed Police Force"—announcer read report over video]

[Text] [Video opens with shots of a memorial service, followed by medium shots of flowers placed before eight

portraits; camera then pans to show people attending the service] A ceremonious memorial service was held in (Adushi) on the afternoon of 20 April for Xu Xinjian, Wang Jingping, Lu Jianhui, Guo Xuewen, Wu Yong, Tian Chongfeng, A. Dili, and (Zhang Jibin)—the eight martyrs who heroically gave their lives while quelling the 5 April counterrevolutionary armed rebellion in Baren Township, Akto County.

[Video then cuts to shot of Jin Yunhui speaking from a prepared text] Jin Yunhui, vice chairman of the autonomous region, delivered a memorial speech. The speech said: In carrying out the duty of putting down the rebellion on 5 April, Xu Xinjian and the other seven comrades, with loyalty to the party, the people of all nationalities, socialism, and the great motherland, firmly obeyed orders and instructions and took the initiative to plunge into the struggle for the sake of the unification of the motherland, the stability of Xinjiang, and the unity of the people of all nationalities in this region. Being courageous and unremitting and upholding justice, they carried out a life-and-death struggle against a handful of national separatists, displayed an indomitable, dauntless revolutionary spirit without fear of sacrifice. They deserve to be called good fighters, good cadres, good party members, and good Communist Youth League members. They are worthy of the titles of loyal guards at the frontier of the motherland, and loyal sons of the party and the people.

[Video then shows pan shot of participants] Attending the memorial service were leading comrades, including Amudun Niyaz, Li Shoushan, and Wang Wenli, deputy commander of the Headquarters of the Armed Police Force, as well as masses of various nationalities from all walks of life, numbering some 1,400 in total.

Forum Condemns Rebellion Plotters

OW2304223790 Urumchi Xinjiang Television Network
in Mandarin 1300 GMT Apr 90

[“By station reporters (Yiliha Ausiman) and (Huo Yuanmin)”—announcer read report over video]

[Text] [Video begins with a panshot of participants in a forum] Members of the Standing Committee of the regional People's Congress, deputies to the National People's Congress [NPC], and deputies to the regional People's Congress currently in Urumchi held a forum this morning to strongly condemn the crimes of the small number of ruffians who initiated the counterrevolutionary armed rebellion in Baren Township, Akto County. They unanimously supported the resolute and decisive measures taken by the party committee and the people's government of this autonomous region for quelling the counterrevolutionary armed rebellion. They vowed to struggle firmly against the national separatists and contribute toward safeguarding Xinjiang's stability.

[Video gives a closeup of Yasheng Nasier speaking in Uygur; his voice fades out after a few seconds and is overshadowed by the announcer's narration] Yasheng

Nasier, secretary general of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, said in his speech: The recent counterrevolutionary armed rebellion in Baren Township has made us deeply aware that the separatist forces at home and abroad are the most dangerous of the enemies trying to undermine stability in Xinjiang. The separatist forces are counterrevolutionary forces against the Communist Party. The struggle between separatism and counterseparatism is a protracted affair. The small number of domestic separatists have never ceased from their acts of colluding with overseas separatist forces in order to split the motherland's unity and undermine our national unity. In dealing with this matter, we should never cherish the slightest idea of leaving things to chance. Instead, we should keep strict vigilance, make full preparations, and take a clear-cut and firm position to wage a long, unremitting struggle against the separatists. History has proved and will continue to prove that the rock-hard unity of the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang cannot be shattered. The great unity of the people of all nationalities has withstood the tests of history and cannot be shaken by any storm or wave. Separatism is unpopular, and the acts of turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion will definitely come to no good end.

[Video then cuts to a closeup of NPC deputy Zhang Zhengqing]

[Begin Zhang Zhengqing recording] Although the recent counterrevolutionary armed rebellion was... [portion of recording overshadowed by announcer's interposed remark “NPC deputy Zhang Zhengqing said”] the struggle between safeguarding and undermining the motherland's unity and between safeguarding and undermining our national unity has not come to an end. It will continue for a long time to come. In view of this, we should soberly understand that the concept put forward by the central authorities about the paramount importance of stability, the proposal by the regional party committee to conduct persistent education in national unity, and the principle of firm struggle against the very small number of separatists are absolutely correct. Without stability and unity, there would be no guarantee for progress in improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform. Without stability and unity, the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang would have nothing at all—no development of the economy and other undertakings, and no guarantee for the safety of the lives and property of the people of all nationalities. [end recording]

[Video then cuts to shots of several unidentified speakers and other participants at the forum] Deputies of various nationalities vied to say that they, as deputies elected by the people, would set an example in promoting national unity, act as vanguards in opposing separatism, fully exercise the authority given by the people, and seriously accelerate and inspect the implementation of the various policies of the party on nationalities affairs, the law on regional autonomy by minority nationalities, and the party's religious policy. They also pledged to strive

ceaselessly to develop the economy, raise the living standards of the people of all nationalities, and make due contributions to ensuring long-term stability and good order in this autonomous region.

Village Members Interviewed

*OW2304223990 Urumchi Xinjiang Television
Network in Mandarin 1300 GMT 23 Apr 90*

[By station reporter (Wei Xinsheng)]

[Text] [Video shows several villagers, some in minority costumes, interviewed by a reporter] After suffering profoundly from the counterrevolutionary armed rebellion, cadres and masses of various nationalities in Baren Township, Akto County, indignantly accused the counterrevolutionary ruffians of bringing a disaster to them.

[Video shows several individuals speaking in Uyghur] The masses of (Haohan) Village in Baren Township told this reporter: Since last year, these counterrevolutionary ruffians had forcibly collected grain and money from every household in order to organize a so-called Islamic Holy

War Force. For those households that had no money to satisfy them, they asked for cattle or sheep. They ran amuck in the village, trampled on people, and did all kinds of evil things. Usually, they broke into people's houses at night to commit coercion. Now that the counterrevolutionary armed rebellion has been put down, we are very happy. This has greatly boosted our morale and deflated the arrogance of the handle of counterrevolutionary ruffians.

[Video shows a man speaking in Mandarin, interpreting what some minority people are saying] [Begin recording] They say that now the party's policy is very lenient to them. Even though they [words indistinct] for 24 hours a day, no one would bother them. They enjoy freedom with enough to eat and drink. But the ruffians forced them, and they could not disobey. Sometimes, when they were asleep, they had to get up and give what the ruffians wanted. They could not disobey because those people had daggers in their hands. They were forced to take an oath. [words indistinct] Those people wanted money and grain. [end recording]

Commentary Views Mainland Sentiment

OW2104115490 Taipei CNA in English 1407 GMT
19 Apr 90

[Commentary by the Broadcasting Corporation of China entitled "Beneath Peking's Stable Veneer"—"It does not reflect the opinion of CNA"]

[Text] Taipei, April 19 (CNA)—Foreign reporters are bringing more and more reports about what you cannot see in Mainland China. They are patching together stories about the explosive instability that seethes below the surface of the still on Mainland China. The still has been artificially created by repression by Peking, which is still in the midst of vengeful crackdown on the pro-democracy movement that surfaced last spring and which was annihilated by the Chinese Communists, beginning with the Tienanmen massacre of last June fourth.

THE NEW YORK TIMES reported this week that despite the eerie silence and calm that has settled over the mainland, just below the surface many things appear to have changed in the wake of Tienanmen. Although the democratic movement appears dead on the surface, it still seethes incognito, with workers, intellectuals, and almost everyone now against the government, the TIMES reported.

The TIMES says that conversations with ordinary Chinese intellectuals and workers, as well as with foreign diplomats in Peking, point to three fundamental changes that have reshaped Mainland Chinese politics and society.

The first is the prominence and prevalence of democracy on people's minds. Before, political considerations took a backseat to problems of making ends meet. Now, in almost every conversation people will mention the need for political restructuring. Reporters are asserting that the talk has formed part of a genuine mass movement for democracy, though currently underground.

The second change noted by the TIMES concerns the Communist leadership's own perception of what they are up against. Tienanmen sent them the loud and clear message that there is mass resentment of their regime, and that the discontent runs broader and deeper than the Communists had previously thought. On the other hand, now dissidents do not feel like a minority; they can see that the Communist leadership is cornered by mass revulsion over the hardline Communist rule, and specially Tienanmen. Conversely, knowing what it now knows, Peking is tightening the grips on its power ever more. The more it tightens, however, the more explosive the resentment beneath the surface of calm control.

That represents the third fundamental change that has occurred on the mainland over the past year, according to the TIMES. The more Peking cracks down, the more it strengthens the hand of the opposition. With each

passing day, more and more people lose confidence in the Chinese Communists, and quietly but intently turn away from it.

The very legitimacy of the Chinese Communist regime in Peking is being questioned now by intellectuals and workers of all walks of life. This trend is made more inevitable by the recent changes which have swept away communism in East Europe and Mongolia. More and more people are tuning into those changes, adding to their resentment and even hatred of their Communist masters.

Just how long Peking can hold on to power under such conditions is not certain. Foreign diplomats are split, with some saying the underground explosiveness will surface in less than a year. Others are saying there is still too much fear, after Tienanmen, and that the anti-Communist sentiment will seethe for a couple more years. Either way, however, Peking's false veneer of calm will crumble, sooner or later, quickly or slowly.

Soviet Journalist Visits External Trade Council

OW2004112790 Taipei CNA in English 1750 GMT
18 Apr 90

[Text] Taipei, April 18 (CNA)—Visiting Soviet journalist Boris Pilyatshin called on the China External Trade Development Council (CETRA) Wednesday.

Chow Jung-kwang, director of CETRA's Marketing Department, briefed Pilyatshin on CETRA operations and developments.

The Soviet reporter called on local enterprises to send more trade missions to the USSR to exploit trade opportunities there.

Pilyatshin is currently on a 14-day visit to the Republic of China.

Pakistani Ships To Be Banned From Ports

OW2004094090 Taipei CNA in English 1553 GMT
18 Apr 90

[Text] Taipei, April 18 (CNA)—The Communications Ministry Wednesday announced a tit for tat response to Pakistan's ban on port calls by freighters flying the national flag of the Republic of China [ROC].

"Pakistan must remove its unfair treatment against the ROC freighters within four months; otherwise, we'll adopt the same ban on their ships too," a ministry spokesman warned.

The decision, in response to pressure from local shipping companies, was made Tuesday at closed-door meeting by officials from the Council for Economic Planning and Development, and the ministries of communications, economics, and foreign affairs.

At the moment, Pakistan is the sole free world country to take such an unfriendly and unilateral measure toward

the Republic of China with which it does not maintain diplomatic relations, the spokesman said.

"The ROC Government would not like to retaliate, but we have to safeguard the interests of local shipping companies," an official who had attended Tuesday's meeting said. "We hope Pakistan will respond to our countermeasure soon."

Pakistan's unfriendly attitude, the official reasoned, was purely a step danced to the tune of the Chinese Communist regime, now a major arms supplier to Pakistan.

The official said that the ROC, Pakistan's largest cotton buyer, had little to lose, adding that it would be Pakistan which would sustain large losses if it restricted cotton exports to Taiwan as a second retaliatory measure.

Two-way trade between the two countries was 7.4 billion new Taiwan dollars (about 185 million U.S. dollars) in 1989, with a 1 billion new Taiwan dollar trade imbalance in Pakistan's favor.

Liu Hsao-hua, secretary general of the ROC Shipping Company Association, applauded the Communication Ministry's announcement.

"The announcement came when the domestic shipping industry could no longer stand Pakistan's ill treatment," Liu said.

Increased Contacts Sought With Canada

OW2104114890 Taipei CNA in English 1431 GMT 19 Apr 90

[Text] Taipei, April 19 (CNA)—The Republic of China [ROC] and Canada should strengthen bilateral relations through increased contacts and commercial exchanges. Vice Premier Shih Chi-yang said Thursday [19 April].

He also expressed the hope that Canada would consider establishing direct air links with Taiwan to facilitate exchanges between the two countries.

Receiving a Canadian parliamentary delegation headed by Robert Hicks, Shih said that although the ROC and Canada were geographically far apart, the two countries shared the same ideals of democracy and free way of life.

He told the Canadian parliamentarians that the ROC Government was promoting political and economic reforms in order to establish full-fledged party politics and to ensure an equitable distribution of wealth.

"We'll also seek to reunify China under democracy and freedom so that all Chinese can lead happy and prosperous lives," the vice premier stressed.

The seven-member Canadian parliamentary delegation arrived in Taipei April 13 for a week-long visit. They have met with ranking ROC Government officials and toured economic and cultural institutions over the past few days. They are scheduled to depart Friday.

Cabinet Approves Fishery Pact With Kiribati

OW2104114990 Taipei CNA in English 1538 GMT 19 Apr 90

[Text] Taipei, April 19 (CNA)—The cabinet approved the ROC [Republic of China]-Kiribati Fishery Cooperation Agreement Thursday under which the Oceanian republic will permit 20 ROC long-line fishing boats to operate in its economic zone for annual payments of 250,000 U.S. dollars.

The Republic of Kiribati, located in the South Pacific, has already signed fishery cooperation agreements with Japan and South Korea. In December 1989, the Kiribati Government agreed to sign a fishery cooperation agreement with the ROC, the Foreign Ministry said.

Tjiu Mau-ying, board chairman of the External Fishery Development Association, and Iuta, Kiribati minister of natural resources and development, signed the fishery cooperation agreement on Feb. 23, 1990 in Taipei.

The signing of the cooperation agreement will enhance substantive relations between the ROC and Kiribati, the ministry said.

Premier Li Huan Rejects Hong Kong Basic Law

OW2304005090 Taipei CNA in English 1554 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Text] Taipei, April 20 (CNA)—The "Hong Kong Basic Law," drafted under strict Communist Chinese control, is against the will of Hong Kong people and the tide of democracy, Premier Li Huan of the Republic of China said Friday [20 April] in a statement.

The Government of the Republic of China resolutely rejects it as null and void, the premier stressed.

The basic law, approved by the Peking regime's Seventh National People's Congress Executive Committee earlier this month, will become the constitution of Hong Kong after it reverts to Communist China control in 1997.

The law will certainly deprive Hong Kong people of their freedom and human rights, and bring grave disasters to Hong Kong, Li said.

The Government of the Republic of China is determined to continue to help Hong Kong people preserve their free way of life, their prosperous economy, and their democratic system, he said. If they face any kind of danger in the future, the people and government of the Republic of China will not hesitate to render its help, he added.

"The people and government of the Republic of China are always concerned about the welfare and safety of Hong Kong people," the premier said.

"We earnestly hope to work with our compatriots in Hong Kong to ensure Hong Kong's future prosperity and stability, and to establish a free and democratic system in Hong Kong," he added.

The premier said that, in the aftermath of the Tiananmen incident, the Peking regime had been rejected by all freedom-loving people of the world. He called upon all Hong Kong people and other Chinese compatriots to work together to create a brilliant future for Hong Kong and for a free, democratic, and united new China.

President Li, KMT Discuss National Affairs

OW2304005290 Taipei CNA in English 1546 GMT
20 Apr 90

[Text] Taipei, April 20 (CNA)— President Li Teng-hui met with several Kuomintang [KMT] elders for an exchange of views on national affairs at the presidential office Friday [20 April].

The senior KMT leaders were Shieh Tung-min, Chen Li-fu, Yuan Shou-chien, Hwang Shao-ku, Nieh Wen-ya, and Tsiang Yien-si.

Although early reports speculated that the Friday meeting might touch on the sensitive cabinet reshuffle issue, Tsiang Yien-si told the press after the meeting that the issue was not discussed at the meeting.

President Li expressed his deep concern about current political and social problems and those present offered their suggestions, Tsiang said.

Tsiang noted that all the suggestions could be summarized in three points:

- the Constitution is the nation's fundamental law which can not be scrapped and the proposal to draft a "basic law" should not be considered;
- effective countermeasures to the worsening of social order should be implemented as soon as possible; and
- the government should respect public opinion when formulating future government policies.

Hong Kong

Reactions to British Nationality Bill Viewed

Bill 'Should Be Opposed'

HK2404051390 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese
17 Apr 90 p 2

[Editorial: "The New British Nationality Bill Should Be Opposed"]

[Text] The "British Nationality (Hong Kong) Bill 1990" put forward obstinately by the Conservative Party will be submitted to the parliament this week for examination and approval. In response to the so-called plan to grant the Right of Abode in the United Kingdom (Right of Abode) contained in this bill, the Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman has said several times that China opposes Britain for unilaterally changing the nationality of some Hong Kong Chinese citizens, and expressed that it hopes that the British will correct their mistakes, taking into account the overall situation, and avoid harming the gradually-improving Sino-British relations.

The Chinese Government has taken a serious and resolute position. As far as the dispute over the right of abode is concerned, the focus is not on whether or not the people of Hong Kong can apply for emigration, or they will be restricted to leave or enter Hong Kong, or the right of consular protection, which foreigners are legally entitled to, will be recognized in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. The problem has arisen from the fact that the British Government puts forward such a bill because of the political pattern that "the Hong Kong Governor recommended it to the Foreign Affairs Minister," thus changing part of Hong Kong Chinese citizens to "British citizens with full citizenship." This is in serious violation of the British solemn promise and of the relevant agreements reached between China and Britain and is aimed at changing the future "government of Hong Kong by the people of Hong Kong" to "government of Hong Kong by the British." The Chinese Government, of course, will not turn a deaf ear to this.

Through diplomatic negotiations, the Chinese and British Governments have made a joint declaration and its accompanying agreements on Hong Kong, succeeding in solving the problem left over from history. The Sino-British Agreement guarantees the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong for a long time to come. Only in abiding by their promises, can they help maintain the confidence of Hong Kong people. The Chinese Government is positive and serious in carrying out the Sino-British Joint Declaration and its relevant agreements. The Basic Law passed and promulgated recently at the National People's Congress is one made according to the "one country, two systems" supposition. It stipulates that the capitalist system in Hong Kong will remain unchanged for 50 years and ensures that Hong Kong residents can enjoy various rights and freedoms, including free emigration and free entry and exit. This Basic Law serves as the best guarantee for the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong. In this way,

the professionals and capital can gradually be retained, and those who have emigrated overseas will return. Now that the British Government expresses appreciation for the Basic Law, it is reasonable for it to closely and effectively cooperate with China in the new phase during the transition period. It should not do anything, at its own will, unfavorable to the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong.

Hong Kong has been the territory of China since ancient times. Therefore, the nationality status of Hong Kong Chinese compatriots can only be determined according to the Nationality Law of China. This is something within the extents of China's sovereignty. When China and Britain signed the Joint Declaration, they had already made compromise on the question of the nationality of Hong Kong residents. For this, they also exchanged memoranda with each other. In the Chinese Memorandum it is clearly written: "All Hong Kong Chinese compatriots, whether they are holders of the 'British Dependent Territories Citizens' Passport' or not, are Chinese nationals." It is also stipulated in the British Memorandum: "All British Dependent Territories Citizens (BDTC's) will cease to be BDTC's with effect from 1997, but will be eligible to retain an appropriate status without conferring the right of abode in the United Kingdom." The contents and wording in these memoranda were fixed through negotiations between China and Britain. Even, according to the unequal treaties, under which Britain "leased" the "New Territories," it has no right to change the nationality of local residents to British. What is more is that now the joint declaration has been signed, and the British Government has promised to return Hong Kong to China and to shoulder the responsibility of administrative management during the transition period. It does not have to right to justifiably change the nationality of the Chinese citizens in Hong Kong.

Actually, the British Government puts forward the bill in the capacity of a ruler, and chooses to grant British nationality to some Hong Kong people according to what it needs. People in Hong Kong society point out that this practice will cause a serious disintegrating effect and will be a factor contributing to instability. A British public opinion poll shows that the majority of British people also oppose this plan of inviting Hong Kong people to reside in the United Kingdom. If the Conservative Government insists in doing this, it may give rise to opposing feelings between people in British society and the people of Hong Kong, thus being unfavorable to exchanges between Britain and Hong Kong in the future.

In view of the plan to grant the right of abode, necessary words were added in the Basic Law of Hong Kong concerning overseas residence. The Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said clearly that China reserves the right to adopt corresponding measures. If so, it is because China is under the compulsion of the British and because it aims to implement the joint declaration and protect the interests of Hong Kong people. Some existing doubts among Hong Kong people, including the pressure on some civil servants in their current capacities, are understandable. Nevertheless, it is possible to work out appropriate methods for the protection of their rights

and interests. It is hoped that the British will change its incorrect decision taking into account the Sino-British friendship and the interests of Hong Kong and that it will immediately repeal or shelve this new nationality bill, which does not please many parties.

PRC Will 'Not Ignore' Bill

HK2204031690 Hong Kong SUNDAY STANDARD
in English 22 Apr 90 p 3

[By Denise Wong]

[Text] China last night repeated its veiled threat of repercussions against Britain's nationality package, as Hong Kong political leaders united behind it.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry said it would "not ignore" the legislation extending British nationality to 225,000 Hong Kong residents.

"The Chinese government has repeatedly expounded its solemn stand on the question concerning the unilateral decision of the British government to change the nationality of some Hong Kong Chinese citizens," it said.

The statement did not elaborate on what action China would take.

China's de facto consulate, the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, said earlier that Beijing would reserve the right to take "any appropriate measure" to counter the legislation.

It is expected that China will not recognize foreign passports given to Hong Kong residents.

The thorny topic will top the agenda of this week's Sino-British Joint Liaison Group talks in Beijing.

Meanwhile, Liberal leader Martin Lee tempered his usual condemnation of China's consistent stance yesterday.

The leader of the United Democrats of Hong Kong, the newly-formed party being inaugurated tomorrow, warned that China's opposition to the abode package would estrange Hong Kong attitudes toward Beijing.

But his criticism lacked its familiar venom.

Lee said: "If Hong Kong people always feel that China is acting against their interests, there may be a problem when the territory returns to China. I hope that our friends in the XINHUA News Agency and Chinese officials will consider their actions.

"In the hearts of Hong Kong people, Britain is like a benevolent uncle...while China is an uncle who does not love us."

Further estrangement, was "something nobody would like to see," he said.

Beijing says the passport package "will only stir up division among Hong Kong people and speed up the brain drain."

Chief Secretary Sir David Ford rejected China's criticism.

"I hope that the Chinese government will understand that the motivation for this move is purely to deal with a practical problem and nothing more," he said.

Legislative councillor Rosanna Tam said it was now crucial that Britain further explained the motive of the abode legislation.

"It is essential for the British Government to explain the purpose of the nationality package to the Chinese Government."

Joint Group To Discuss Bill

HK2404034190 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 24 Apr 90 p 6

[By Fanny Wong in Beijing]

[Text] A last-minute agreement was reached yesterday to include the British nationality scheme and Hong Kong's proposed Bill of Rights in Sino-British Joint Liaison Group (JLG) talks due to begin in Beijing today.

Immediately upon his arrival in Beijing yesterday, the British JLG team leader, Mr Anthony Galsworthy, held a 20-minute session with his Chinese counterpart, Mr Guo Fengmin, to finalise the agenda for the 15th plenary session of the diplomatic body.

Asked about his expectations for the latest session, Mr Galsworthy said he was optimistic.

He said both sides had agreed on the agenda during the discussion at the airport.

Emerging from yesterday's meeting, Mr Guo said: "We have agreed on the agenda and will start working tomorrow. The British nationality scheme and the Bill of Rights are included in the agenda," he said.

China has repeatedly made known its opposition to Britain's right of abode offer for 50,000 Hong Kong families.

Beijing says the scheme is divisive and would turn the principle of "Hong Kong people governing Hong Kong" into British People governing Hong Kong.

Chinese officials are also concerned that the scheme would speed up the territory's brain drain.

Even though Britain is reluctant to discuss the nationality package, Mr Galsworthy is expected to take the chance to impress upon Mr Guo that the scheme is vital to bolster confidence in Hong Kong.

Mr Galsworthy is also expected to argue that, instead of accelerating the exodus of Hong Kong talent, the scheme will help retain key personnel in the territory.

Mr Philip Dykes, the Legal Department officer responsible for drafting the Bill of Rights—Hong Kong's first

piece of human rights legislation—is among the experts on the British team providing technical assistance to Mr Galsworthy.

They will assure China that the Bill of Rights will not over-ride the Basic Law, Hong Kong's future mini-constitution.

Although Britain intends to bring up some aspects concerning the Basic Law, it has failed to convince China that the subject should be put on the agenda.

Mr Guo said: "We have never discussed the Basic Law in previous JLG meetings, and we will not discuss the issue in the current round of talks."

Others subjects to be tackled include defence matters.

The Principal Assistant Secretary for Security responsible for defence, Mr Ian Witherspoon, will attend the meetings.

The future Court of Final Appeal will also be discussed and a sub-group to tackle the issue is expected to be formed.

JLG experts from both sides responsible for the territory's future participation in international organisations and the localisation of laws yesterday met for the first time since last December.

New Resettlement Scheme for Boat People Announced

HK2404032990 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 24 Apr 90 p 7

[By Fiona MacMahon]

[Text] Britain has agreed to revise its criteria for the resettlement of Vietnamese refugees from Hong Kong because the old criteria is too restrictive.

Last June, the former Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, promised that 2,000 refugees would be resettled from Hong Kong over the next three years.

However, Britain has lagged way behind the other resettlement countries with only 194 refugees resettled in the UK last year, most of whom were part of an old quota, compared with 1,814 in the United States and 1,449 in Canada.

In the first three months of this year, 115 refugees left Hong Kong for Britain. There are 11,082 Vietnamese refugees in the territory.

The Assistant Secretary for Security, Mr Chris Williams, explained that under the old criteria, only those refugees with family members in the UK were eligible for resettlement.

But he said only about 400 refugees met this requirement among the present refugee population.

"Clearly there were not enough," Mr Williams said.

He said the British agreed there was a need to expand the criteria and after consultation with the Hong Kong Government, it decided that those refugees whom the Immigration Department considered would be able to adequately support themselves in the UK and who desired to be settled there would now be eligible for consideration.

It is understood the details of the new guidelines were worked out with the Home Office and finalised during the visit this month of the Minister with Special Responsibility for Hong Kong, Mr Francis Maude.

Hong Kong Government officials regard the new criteria as flexible and the British Government has agreed that the Immigration Department should act as agents in selecting those whom the department believes would fit the new criteria.

The new eligibility rules also show more flexibility by not excluding those from north Vietnam. Both the United States and Australia are reluctant to take north Vietnamese refugees, who make up the majority of boat people in the territory.

The Hong Kong Government's Refugee Co-ordinator, Mr Mike Hanson, said the Immigration Department was already looking at a list of about 1,500 refugees and said the rate of resettlement to the UK should now start picking up.

Mr Hanson said the review reflected the overall success of the resettlement programme, with a total of about 5,000 refugees expected to leave Hong Kong this year for third countries, and another 2,000 expected to leave for the refugee processing centre in the Philippines.

Last year, 4,754 refugees were resettled from Hong Kong, almost double the number resettled in 1988.

Meanwhile, Vietnamese boat people at Whitehead detention centre have complained that they were denied access to the British Minister with Special Responsibility for Hong Kong, Mr Francis Maude, during his visit earlier this month.

In a letter to Mr Maude, the president of Section 10, Mr Do Van Truc, said that staff from the Correctional Services Department (CSD), who man Whitehead, prevented the Vietnamese from talking to Mr Maude.

During his visit to Whitehead Mr Maude visited Section 10, which houses only boat people from south Vietnam, in order to see living conditions and speak to some of the inmates.

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